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Bhutto to Free Mujibur, Asks Indian Pullout

By Malcolm W. Browne

RAWALPINDI, Pakistan, Jan. 3 (NYT).—President Zulfikar Ali Bhutto today told a crowd in Karachi that he intended to "unconditionally" release the imprisoned Bengali leader, Sheikh Mujibur Rahman.

Mr. Bhutto made the announcement after first putting the question of the sheikh's confinement to a vote by his audience, estimated at more than 100,000.

In a manner reminiscent of speeches by Premier Fidel Castro of Cuba, Mr. Bhutto said that he was seeking the direct approval of his audience. He said that he would take similar polls to decide on all government measures.

Radio Pakistan reported that "when the audience with one voice gave their approval, President Bhutto said they had relieved him of a great burden." He pointed out that all "world opinion also favored the release of Sheikh Mujibur and his government was only honoring world opinion," the radio said.

But Mr. Bhutto indicated that the sheikh would not be released immediately.

Further Talks

Speaking in Urdu, the president said that he planned to hold further talks with Sheikh Mujibur after returning to Rawalpindi. He described the steps taken toward the sheikh's release as "preliminary" and said that he had "initiated negotiations" with the prisoner.

Mr. Bhutto's speech did not reconcile his statement that he was negotiating Sheikh Mujibur's release with the statement that the Bengali leader would be released unconditionally.

Mr. Bhutto, who assumed the presidency two weeks ago, said that he hoped India would respect world opinion by withdrawing its troops from East Pakistan as Pakistan was doing by releasing the sheikh.

Among Mr. Bhutto's first acts after replacing Gen. Muhammad Yahya Khan as president was to transfer Sheikh Mujibur from prison to house arrest and later to hold a brief meeting with the Bengali politician.

Gen. Yahya had repeatedly described Sheikh Mujibur as a traitor bent on splitting and wrecking Pakistan.

Peace Bid Reported

Pakistani newspapers today published an account shedding new light on the sheikh's imprisonment.

A former chief of the Pakistan Air Force, Mohammed Asghar Khan, was quoted as saying that even during Pakistan's recent conflict with India, Sheikh Mujibur had sent a prison message to Gen. Yahya offering his good offices.

The note, according to a statement attributed to the retired air marshal, asked Gen. Yahya to give the sheikh "an opportunity to ameliorate the crisis."

The president, however, was

said to have spurned the offer.

Mr. Asghar was quoted as saying that "as far as I know, Sheikh Mujibur Rahman still believes in one Pakistan and says that he

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Victims Mostly Women

Beer Truck Blast Injures 62 With Flying Glass in Belfast

BELFAST, Jan. 3 (AP).—Terrors blew up a beer truck in the heart of Belfast today and 62 persons, most of them women, were cut in the blast of bottles.

"There were girls everywhere, some of them covered with blood," a witness said.

The beer truck exploded in a narrow street packed with shopkeepers hunting January bargains and office girls on their lunch break. It was less than 100 yards from the City Hall.

More than 50 of the victims were women.

The injured, suffering from cuts and shock, were taken to four hospitals. The victims ranged in age from a 2-year-old boy to a woman of 62.

"It was like a hall of glass bullets," one man said.

Two young gunmen hijacked the truck in the Roman Catholic Falls Road district and buried 10 pounds of explosives deep under beer bottle crates—in order to get a greater effect, like a kind of shrapnel," police said.

They drove the truck into the city center—already scarred by a guerrilla bomb campaign over Christmas—and left it to go off without any prior warning to people on the street, the police added.

A crowded department store was rocked by the blast, a blinding flash lit up the street and restaurant diners were showered

Associated Press
Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, East Pakistan political leader.

Libyan Technicians Arrive

Mintoff Asserts He Is Ready To Call In Foreign Military

VALLLETTA, Malta, Jan. 3 (Reuters).—Prime Minister Dom Mintoff declared tonight that he was prepared to call in foreign armed forces if necessary in the national interest.

In a statement to Parliament referring to his ultimatum that British forces must quit the island unless they pay more for using its bases, he said no armed forces would be allowed in Malta without his government's consent.

"We have friends, we have allies everywhere," he said. "If we have to, if the need arises, we will bring in armed forces from other countries. We will get them."

The prime minister did not indicate which country he would ask for troops or when. But it was assumed here that he was referring to Libya, with which he is forging closer links.

Mr. Mintoff originally ordered British land, sea and air forces to get out of Malta by New Year's Day in the dispute over the rent for the base. But a few hours before this deadline expired he extended it to Jan. 15.

Mr. Mintoff confirmed, however, that a Libyan Air Force plane that landed at Valletta yesterday brought a group of technicians and equipment to run the airport when the British Royal Air Force, which now controls all personnel and facilities, is withdrawn.

Finest Hour

To cheers from the government benches, Mr. Mintoff declared: "This is the Maltese people's finest hour."

The prime minister said the British were angry because they had made a "false move."

All necessary precautions are being taken so that when the British leave life in Malta will carry on and the Maltese will lack nothing, he said.

Mr. Mintoff was replying to a request from the opposition Nationalist party leader, Borg Olivier, for a statement on developments in the British-Maltese deadlock and reports that "members of a foreign armed force" other than the British were in Malta.

A wildly cheering crowd outside the Parliament building mobbed the prime minister's car and threw flowers when he arrived for the first session of the year of the House of Representatives.

In a demonstration of support for his stand in the clash with Britain and his withdrawal ultimatum, about 1,500 party followers massed in the square outside the Parliament buildings, which were heavily guarded by police.

As he drove up, the crowd burst through the police cordon to halt and surround his car.

The crowd kept up a steady chant of "Mintoff!" and sang the Labor party's anthem.

Earlier reports had said about 4,000 dock workers would stage a march to Parliament, but the

Nixon Plans GIs in Vietnam Until Hanoi Releases POWs

President Set for 2d Term Bid

By Robert B. Semple Jr.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3 (NYT).—President Nixon left little doubt last night that he intends to run for a second term in office, and he said that his present inclination is to keep Vice-President Agnew on the Republican ticket.

Mr. Nixon refused the opportunity offered by Dan Rather, the Columbia Broadcasting System correspondent who interviewed him on a one-hour television special last night, to announce his candidacy formally.

But he said that he would disclose his decision before Jan. 14, and he conceded later that there was "good reason to think that I might make the decision in that direction" (to run for re-election).

In addition, Mr. Nixon gave clear evidence of having thought long and hard about the details of his unannounced candidacy, asserting at one point that he would engage in no "partisan" political activities until after the Republican convention, and saying at another point that he hoped that Mr. Agnew would run with him.

His endorsement of Mr. Agnew was his strongest in many months, and came amid continuing speculation here that Mr. Nixon may yet select another figure—Secretary of the Treasury John B. Connally, for example—to join him on the ticket.

Some 'Controversy'

"My view is that one should not break up a winning combination," he said, describing the Vice-President as a man of dignity and courage. He added:

"He has, at times, been a man of controversy, but when a man has done a good job in a position, when he has been part of a winning team, I believe that he should stay on the team. That is my thinking at this time."

Although much of last night's program dealt with foreign policy, Mr. Nixon seemed to return to it, almost by instinct, at every turn—he gave a strong defense of his record in the White House, promised that he would have an even better set of performances to put before the American voters next November, and carefully sidestepped at least one question that might have been politically troublesome.

The question involved Gov. George Wallace of Alabama. Mr. Nixon was asked whether he considered Mr. Wallace's views a threat to holding this society together. Mr. Nixon, who avoided direct attacks on Gov. Wallace in 1968, who is under fire from conservatives and who is well aware of the potential power of the Alabama constituency, chose not to comment on the question except to say that Mr. Wallace was "not our problem" (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Associated Press
President Nixon at White House TV interview.

Supply Buildup 'Historic'

Red Offensive in Highlands Of Vietnam Expected Soon

By Peter Jay

SAIGON, Jan. 3 (WP).—The buildup of Communist supplies in the Central Highlands has reached "historic" proportions and may indicate a major offensive early this year, senior U.S. military sources said today.

According to intelligence reports, the sources said, North Vietnam is gearing up for large-scale military action in the first months of 1973 in an effort to make a political impact in the United States—perhaps before President Nixon leaves for Peking in February.

"The enemy has never stockpiled as much stuff up there [in the Central Highlands] as he has now," one general officer said in an interview. "He's in a frame of mind to make a push, and that's what we're going to see."

Over Fast Few Months

The sources said military supplies were brought down the Ho Chi Minh Trail from North Vietnam over the past few months, and thus were already in place before last week's U.S. bombing raids on supply depots above the Demilitarized Zone.

The focus of any offensive could be the mountainous areas around Plei Khu and Kon Tum, where the borders of South Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia meet.

Two South Vietnamese fire support bases near Kon Tum were the targets last spring for furious assaults by the North Vietnamese, who were repulsed in several weeks of bloody fighting.

South Vietnamese troops in the Central Highlands were placed on alert last week, following reports that two North Vietnamese divisions were moving into position to the west of Plei Khu, across the border in Laos and Cambodia.

U.S. Reduces Vietnam GIs To 157,000

SAIGON, Jan. 3 (Reuters).

—The United States military command in South Vietnam announced today that there were 157,000 American troops in the country at the end of 1971, a drop of 180,000 from the previous year.

The figures do not include 13,000 Navy personnel with the Seventh Fleet operating off the coast of Vietnam.

The breakdown of current U.S. forces includes 119,700 Army, 7,800 Navy actually in the country, 500 Marines, 24,800 Air Force and 100 Coast Guard.

"Why should having 35,000 as a residual force have any effect?" he said. "And the answer is, does the enemy want the United States to withdraw from Vietnam, or doesn't it?"

He said that he had probed (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Associated Press
A LOAD ON HIS SHOULDERS—West German Chancellor Willy Brandt, continuing Florida vacation, at the jungle gardens in Sarasota Sunday. The parrot jumped onto his shoulder as he was passing by.

As he drove up, the crowd burst through the police cordon to halt and surround his car. The crowd kept up a steady chant of "Minoff!" and sang the Labor party's anthem. Earlier reports had said about 4,000 dock workers would stage a march to Parliament, but the

Rockets Hit Danang Air Base

North Vietnamese Attacking in Cambodia

SAIGON, Jan. 3 (UPI).—North Vietnamese troops pushed back into the Cambodian rubber country northwest of Saigon following a partial South Vietnamese withdrawal and launched heavy shelling attacks on allied bases there yesterday and today, military sources said.

South Vietnamese intelligence reports also indicated the guerrillas may be in the process of moving sizeable units into areas well south of the Cambodian plantation country around Dan Tieng, 40 miles northwest of Saigon.

A sharp clash between Communist and government troops in the Cambodian border province of Sway Rieng yesterday left 13 government soldiers and 40 Communists dead.

In South Vietnam, Communist gunners fired four rockets into

the big US air base at the northern coastal city of Danang early today, 55 minutes after a unilateral Viet Cong New Year's cease-fire expired, the US Command said. The attack may have been a reprisal for Amer-

ican and the third was "severely" damaged, they said.

It was apparent from their description that the planes were not the Phantoms that had participated in the raids against North Vietnam.

The Saigon command's action in withdrawing its entire airborne division from Cambodia has left the government's 23rd Infantry Division, supported by a few small Cambodian units, as the main force opposing the Communists in the plantation area.

One brigade of the airborne division was sent to the Da Tien area, 45 miles south of the plantation area, to cope with increasing Communist pressure there, and two others were brought back to Saigon last week for refitting. They are expected to be shipped to the Central Highlands, where a sizable Communist offensive is also expected.

Despite Senator's War Views

Kennedy Drops Plan to Enter Campaign to Block Jackson

By Warren Weaver Jr.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3 (UPI)—Sen. Edward M. Kennedy was seriously considering active intervention in the 1972 Democratic convention two months ago, but now says he has dropped any such idea.

In a private conversation last October, Sen. Kennedy expressed serious reservations about the candidacy of Sen. Henry M. Jackson of Washington, and indicated that he would personally move in an effort to block his nomination at the convention if it proved necessary.

Yesterday, the Massachusetts Democrat conceded that Sen. Jackson's views on the war in Vietnam "would make it exceedingly difficult for me to support him," but said that he cannot foresee abandoning his own im-

Backers Enter Nixon in N.H. Primary Vote

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3 (UPI)

A group of supporters of President Nixon took the first move to formalize his all-but-announced candidacy for a second term by entering him today in New Hampshire's March 7 primary.

Mr. Nixon said last night that he would take known his decision by the end of next week, but left little or no doubt that, as expected since he first took office, he would run for re-election.

His New Hampshire backers, headed by former Gov. Lane Dwinell, went to the Statehouse in Concord this morning and filed petitions containing 2,000 signatures—twice the number necessary—to put Mr. Nixon on the ballot for the first voting in the nation in this presidential election year.

Sen. Vance Hartke, D., Indiana, also announced today, as expected, that he was entering the New Hampshire Democratic primary, while conservative Rep. John M. Ashbrook, R., Ohio, said that he was getting the necessary signatures to file against the President in the GOP race. Liberal Rep. Paul N. McCloskey, R., Calif., already has filed.

Sen. Hartke made his announcement at the spot in Manchester where 12 years ago John F. Kennedy announced that he would run for president.

Speaking to newsmen in the lobby of the Sheraton-Carpenter Hotel, Sen. Hartke said: "The American people and the world cannot afford four more years of Richard Nixon's failures."

He said that the American people "deserve something better than half measures grounded on half truths, duplicity, confusion and deceit."

"The time has come to stop insulting our national intelligence," he said.

Rep. Ashbrook, who last week accused Mr. Nixon of failure to follow through on pledges to conservatives, said that he had half the signatures needed to get on the New Hampshire ballot and had raised enough money for a strong campaign.

Flanked by about 25 youths—many of them members of the conservative Young Americans for Freedom—Rep. Ashbrook told a news conference that he would like to get 15 to 20 percent of the Republican vote in the primary.

In entering petitions at Concord to put Mr. Nixon on the New Hampshire ballot, Mr. Dwinell, chairman of the committee to re-elect the President, said: "I have had no contact with the President," but added: "Those who saw him on the television last night should be able to guess that he anticipated it (the filing)."

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Associated Press
QUITE A STUNT—Jean Paul Boyvin, a French-Canadian clown touring Australia with Hollywood Auto Dare Devils, says this trick only works if you have a good sense of balance, an excellent driver and you haven't forgotten to put some air in your tires.

News Analysis

Methadone Treatment in U.S. To Combat Heroin Is Growing

By Boyce Rensberger

NEW YORK, Jan. 3 (NYT)—Although still an experimental drug not yet approved by the Food and Drug Administration, the use of methadone to treat heroin addiction has grown dramatically over the last six years—from a handful of patients to scores of programs in dozens of cities across the country.

The reason is the strong public pressure to "do something" about heroin.

Major John V. Lindsay responded to that pressure recently by announcing that New York City will put most of its drug treatment eggs into the methadone basket, more than tripling the present 3,000-patient methadone maintenance program in the next six months.

Despite its increasing acceptance, methadone remains highly controversial. While the medical consensus is that it can be helpful for some heroin addicts when given in programs that also offer rehabilitation services, it is clear from the experience of many programs that methadone is not the whole answer. Heroin addicts are a diverse group and there are many for whom methadone does not work.

One objection to methadone programs is that rather than curing addiction, they simply substitute for the illegal heroin—a legal drug—itself an addictive narcotic—or which the addict remains dependent. Methadone blocks the painful symptoms of heroin withdrawal but in proper doses does not produce a "high."

Easier to Quit
Methadone backers counter that it is easier to taper off methadone than heroin and that every day an addict is on methadone is one day in which he does not need to steal to buy heroin.

In the better programs it is also a day in which the addict has time to participate in rehabilitation efforts.

Another objection is that in programs not rigidly controlled, young heroin users who are not yet solidly hooked may needlessly be put on methadone and addicted to their "cure." Hasty efforts to bring the substitute drug to all addicts without rehabilitation services, it is felt, may help little and harm more.

Recently, for example, the Journal of the American Medical Association published a report illustrating that a quickly set up and poorly run methadone program in Washington, D.C., had failed to diminish the heroin usage of many of its clients and that many, instead of using the drug themselves, were selling it on the street. Methadone is used by some addicts to tide themselves over when they are unable to get heroin.

In New York, Mayor Lindsay's planned expansion of the methadone program was criticized by Howard A. Jones, chairman of the State Narcotic Addiction Control Commission. He favored only a "cautious expansion" of maintenance programs and opposed the use of the synthetic narcotic for any length of time. "It's so close to a surrender to the problem," he said.

Anagonists Studied
Mr. Jones said he hoped that progress would soon be made in the development of so-called "heroin antagonists," which block the euphoria associated with the drug over prolonged periods.

Indeed, because methadone is only partly successful, attention is turning more and more to the heroin antagonists. These drugs not only chemically prevent the body from responding to heroin but, unlike methadone, are non-addictive. The antagonists have been known since the 1950s but only in recent years have drug companies begun to develop their potential.

The two best-known experimental antagonists are cyclazine and naloxone. When injected into the body, the antagonist molecules are believed to attach

Gregory Has Lost 70 Pounds in His Fast Against War

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3 (AP)—Dick Gregory says he's lost 70 pounds in his fast that began April 24 and admits to some hunger but "my energy level is very high."

The 38-year-old black comedian has been consuming nothing but fruit juice and water in a Gandhian demonstration to protest the Vietnam war.

He's been touring college campuses, joking about food and speaking on everything from the war to drugs.

Mr. Gregory said in an interview that the public is fascinated by what he doesn't eat. "We have such a hangup with food that when a man stops eating, it really puts folks upright."

A typical meal for Mr. Gregory, who now weighs in at 98 pounds, contains: the juice of two pears, two apples, nine oranges, two grapefruits and a pound of grapes.

He said: "The hunger is a mental thing."

Italy Will Repay Settlers Ousted By Libya Regime

ROME, Jan. 3 (UPI)—The Italian government today pledged partial payment to Italian settlers who were forced to leave their property behind when they were expelled from Libya in 1970.

A law, which went into effect yesterday, provides that the payments should be considered "advances" pending an international agreement with Libya. The government of Col. Moamer Qadhafi has refused to pay indemnities on the grounds that Italy exploited Libya during 30 years of colonial rule that ended in World War II.

The government gave no estimate of the value of property left behind by the 22,000 Italians expelled from Libya. It said that it would repay 70 percent of the loss suffered by Italians who owned property estimated at up to \$17,200 and smaller percentages for larger holdings, including only 10 percent for figures exceeding \$86,000.

French Prison Sit-in
NIMES, France, Jan. 3 (Reuters)—Reinforcements of riot police were rushed to the local jail here today after a sit-in by most of the prisoners in the jail workshops demanding better working and detention conditions. But no violence was reported at the demonstration by 430 of the prison's 480 detainees early today.

Specializing in Cars, Toys, Foods

'Mini-Naders' Fighting for U.S. Consumers

By Grace Lichtenstein

NEW YORK, Jan. 3 (NYT)—There is a new phenomenon in the consumer movement these days: the "mini-Nader."

Mini-Naders are private consumer crusaders who have learned the basic tenets of aggressive watchdogging from the nation's most famous consumer advocate, Ralph Nader. But while Mr. Nader continues to aim at a variety of targets, the new crop has chosen to concentrate on specific consumer complaints.

Not surprisingly, several of the most active new advocates are former associates of Mr. Nader. And the fields on which most of them are concentrating are those in which Mr. Nader's investigations first called attention to abuses.

In the auto-safety field, for example, there is Lowell Dodge, a 31-year-old lawyer who runs the Center for Auto Safety in Washington, a Nader spinoff.

Mr. Dodge's organization has seven full-timers, including two professional engineers. It spent much of its time this year preparing a critical report on the Volkswagen, testing auto tires in an effort to come up with a quality-grading system and setting up a pilot auto-complaint center in Cleveland.

Local Centers

For the coming year, Mr. Dodge said in an interview, he hopes to set up a network of similar local complaint centers, inasmuch as it is impossible for his office to respond individually to the 20,000 angry letters a year it gets from "lemon" owners.

Another specialist in auto safety is Jeffrey O'Connell, 43, a law professor at the University of Illinois. Mr. O'Connell has become the leading private advocate of no-fault insurance, an advocacy that has earned him the enmity of the lawyers, insurance companies and others he considers are the mainstays of the "injury industry."

While Mr. Dodge and Mr. O'Connell work to give motorists more protection, Edward M. Swartz and Robert B. Choate Jr. have specialized in what might be called children protection.

Before the Reform

In 1969, the year before the tax reform act went into effect, 300 persons with incomes of more than \$200,000 were legally able to avoid paying any federal income taxes for 1970.

"The tax reform act of 1969 was supposed to end this grand-scale tax avoidance," the Wisconsin Democrat said Saturday, "but it is obvious now that it hasn't done so."

Rep. Reuss, who has long been an advocate of tax reform, said that three of 12 Americans who paid no taxes reported incomes of more than \$1 million.

He did not identify any of the non-taxpayers in his statement, which, he said, was based on information supplied to him at his request by the Treasury Department.

Toys That Don't Care

Mr. Swartz, 38, a Boston lawyer, entered the Consumer Crusader lists last year with the book "Toys That Don't Care," a severe critique of toy safety.

A number of pharmaceutical firms are experimenting with modified forms of cyclizine and naloxone and with several wholly different but similarly acting drugs that may be longer lasting and taken orally. One of the most promising is a modified naloxone in which a single dose has blocked the effects of heroin for two to three weeks in dogs. It has not yet been tried in humans.

Although he plans to keep up with the latest problems in toys, Mr. Swartz says that this year he will branch out into the safety of flammable fabrics and of common household products—from electric toothbrushes to drain-cleaning liquids.

In a departure from the practices of most mini-Naders, Mr. Swartz says he will be in the courtroom this year trying negligence cases for clients seriously injured by unsafe products.

Robert B. Choate Jr., 47, a Washington consultant, first became publicly known when he told a Senate subcommittee two summers ago that few breakfast cereals were nutritious.

Children Media Since then Mr. Choate has founded the Council on Children Media and Merchandising. He has lobbied hard for better nutrition in federal food programs and for fewer commercials during

children's television shows and in children's comic books.

James S. Turner, 31, a lawyer who wrote "The Chemical Peaf," as a Nader raider studying the Food and Drug Administration, recently set up his own watchdog group, "Consumer Action for Improved Food and Drugs."

With two full-time workers and 10 volunteers, the Washington-based group has filed 20 lawsuits in the food-and-drug field on such diverse products as birth-control pills, saccharine and presweetened vegetable oils (an additive in citrus soft drinks).

Reuss Says Loopholes Remain

112 High-Income Americans Untaxed Despite Reform Law

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3 (NYT)

comes of over \$200,000 used in tax deductions.

In a typical case, the individual borrows money to buy long-term growth stocks or real estate of relatively low current value. He expects to make capital gains, but not for some years. Meanwhile, the interest affects all or most of what would otherwise be his taxable income.

While putting a limit on the interest deductions, those whose sole income is interest on the bonds of state and local governments were still able to avoid all taxes. And the increases in the 1969 measure on some individuals whose sole income is from oil and gas operations were nominal.

What we ought to do," Rep. Reuss said, "is simply close the loopholes that allow wealthy executives, real estate speculators and those with great inherited wealth use to escape taxes."

Rep. Mills to Visit EEC Next Week

BRUSSELS, Jan. 3 (Reuters)—

A delegation from the powerful House Ways and Means Committee will discuss outstanding questions between the United States and the Common Market when it visits Brussels next week, informed sources said today.

The delegation, headed by the chairman of the committee, Rep. Wilbur D. Mills, D., Ark., will fly in on Monday for a two-day visit.

The delegation's visit precedes by three days the resumption of trade negotiations between the six Common Market countries and the United States, in which the American government is asking for several specific concessions from the European Economic Community.

During Mr. Kissinger's visit his plane remained parked throughout, far away from the terminal.

Observers believed it was useful for the American air crew to accustom itself to the weather conditions as there could still be snow here at the end of February.

Nixon Trip's Advance Unit Is in Peking

Final Planning Task Of 31 Americans

PEKING, Jan. 3 (Reuters)—An American advance party flew into Peking today to make final preparations for President Nixon's visit next month.

The 31 Americans, headed by Brig. Gen. Alexander Haig, Mr. Nixon's deputy national security adviser, and including presidential press secretary Ron Ziegler, were driven to Peking's Great Hall of the People, where state guests are normally entertained.

Gen. Haig is authorized to handle any substantive aspects of the President's visit. His discussions will be much more technical than those held by Mr. Nixon's chief security adviser, Henry Kissinger, on his second trip here last October.

Press arrangements for Mr. Nixon's visit and the possibility of live television coverage will be among the subjects discussed with officials here during the American delegation's stay, which is expected to last for at least a week.

Observers note that both sides may want to discuss Vietnam. China may wish to raise the question of the renewed U.S. bombing of North Vietnam late last month.

Preliminary Contact

Gen. Haig may have been asked to make preliminary contact over American prisoners of war in North Vietnam. Mr. Nixon said in a television interview yesterday that he would raise the subject with the Chinese leaders if no progress had been made with Hanoi before his China trip.

Framing the aircraft in the background were posters saying "Long Live the Great Leader Chairman Mao" and "Long Live the Great Communist Party of China."

During Mr. Kissinger's visit his plane remained parked throughout, far away from the terminal.

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Quadrennial Talkathon

The 1972 presidential campaign began long before the year was ushered in—in many respects it has been going on since the ballots were counted in 1968. But President Nixon's long, and quite effective, television interview Sunday evening can be taken as the starting gun for the penultimate lap of the race to the White House; the last dash will come after the summer conventions.

Mr. Nixon left many openings for argument, especially about Vietnam, and his treatment of domestic matters was cursory. But he did give another illustration of his ability to handle questioning well, and it was quite clear that his new departures in foreign affairs will loom very large in his campaign—if he runs again, which there seems very little reason to doubt. It was symptomatic, however, of the manner in which the voting next November dominates so much of American thinking that he had to deal with questions implying that his timing in these ventures was influenced by electioneering considerations. The same issue has been raised concerning his economic program.

The manner in which the quadrennial talkathon of a presidential election looms over policies and politics during the four-year presidential term has produced in the Senate a proposal for a constitutional amendment limiting each President to a single, six-year term. The three elections that voted Franklin D. Roosevelt into the presidency did produce an amendment restricting a President to two consecutive four-year terms. But to abolish, constitutionally, the accountability of a President after four years would seem a dangerous and impracticable innovation.

Among those who contest the proposed single term is James C. Hagerty, once President Eisenhower's press secretary and now vice-president of the American Broadcasting Company. Mr. Hagerty argues strongly that the political process prevailing under the present system is important in securing legislation and effective executive action, as well as in maintaining a reasonable balance of political forces, without either concentrating power too strongly in a single group, or splitting the nation into a number of sects and parties.

Americans, with so long a tradition of peaceful transmission of power, do not often think of possible breaches in that tradition. But the constitution of the Second French Republic paved the way for Louis Napoleon's accession to the throne by limiting him, as president, to a single term. Alexis de Tocqueville, a shrewd political analyst, regarded his own support for a single presidential term in the committee for the constitution following Louis Philippe's downfall in 1848 as "my most vexatious memory from that time." Well aware of how the powers of the presidency could be used to secure re-election, he overlooked the fact that if the people wanted a man to continue in that office, the constitution would not stop them—and dictatorship might then result.

In any case, the 1972 campaign is well launched, and before the flood of words, charges and political maneuvering sweeps over the nation, it is worth bearing in mind that the evils of a campaign year are far better than no campaign at all. It is better for a President to do the right thing to win votes than anything, good or bad, because he has no concern for the voting.



Everything's Fine. Last Week My Boy Was Wounded in the Vietnam Peace; Yesterday I Was Mugged on the Streets That Are Free of Fear; and Today My Husband Was Laid Off in the New Prosperity.

Restoring Allied Unity

What happened at the Nixon-Brandt summit in Key Biscayne was not nearly as important as what didn't happen: a planned meeting between Treasury Secretary Connally and West German Finance Minister Schiller. The absence of Mr. Connally—whose tactics for four months heated up America's relations with its chief allies abroad—confirmed a turn away from go-it-alone policies by the United States.

Mr. Nixon signaled that intention when he scheduled summit meetings with Canada, France, Britain, West Germany and Japan within the space of a month. The basic deal to resolve the world currency and trade crisis was then made at the Nixon-Pompidou meeting by abandoning exaggerated American trade demands and agreeing to devalue the dollar in terms of gold. But even after this deal was fleshed out at the Inter Group of Ten meeting in Washington, Treasury officials there insisted that Congress would not confirm it by raising the gold price until further trade concessions of major importance were made by the six Common Market countries, particularly in agriculture. Mr. Nixon now has reduced this issue to its proper importance.

The key to the biggest agriculture issue between the United States and the Common Market is Europe's grain price, which legally should be revised now as a result of the recent currency realignment. West Germany's farmers are the main pressure group for higher prices, which in turn will spur higher European production and reduce imports of American grain. Mr. Nixon recognized the political sensitivity of the issue for Mr. Brandt by dealing Mr. Connally out and leaving negotiation to the talks being conducted in Brussels by the new United States trade representative, William Eberle.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

International Opinion

Mintoff Went Too Far

There is little doubt that the government is right. The essential point is that Mr. Mintoff was asking for more than the base (which is at most no more than an incidental convenience) is worth to Britain. This is known to be the judgment of former Labor Defense Secretary Denis Healey as well as that of the present government and its advisers and there is no reason to dissent from it.

The British government is bound to be a little uncomfortable (and even Mintoff may be) at the prospect that the Russians might ease themselves into the vacuum. Yet, even

if the Russians, who are already firmly based in the Mediterranean, were to establish themselves in Malta, it would have for them no more than a marginal prestige value. It is of course sad that the British-Malta connection should end like this—if, indeed, it is ending, which is not absolutely certain.

Malta itself may be the chief sufferer, at least materially. But it would have been out of the question for Britain to interfere in Malta's politics to save the Maltese from themselves or their mercurial prime minister—and even more absurd to pay more than the base is worth.

—From the Sunday Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

January 4, 1897

LONDON—A Russian paper gives some details of the poverty of the Russian peasant, who appears to work 20 hours out of 24 for wages ranging from 5s to 10s a week. These charitable Russians who have been subscribing various sums for the Italian famine might devote them more usefully near home. They have subscribed almost enough to enable the inhabitants of at least one Russian village to live like human beings for a month or two.

Fifty Years Ago

January 4, 1922

NEW YORK—Alcoholic patients are crowding Bellevue Hospital as the result of Christmas and New Year celebrations, forty cases having been admitted during the past two days, thus setting a record. Two of these died from wood-alcoholism after their admission to the hospital. This makes a total of thirteen deaths of this kind since Christmas. A girl of eighteen years is one of the latest victims of the bad liquor sold in this city.

Old Mirage

But that is the same old mirage that Lyndon Johnson and Dean Rusk chased so long and so disastrously. They could not believe that, in the end, the immense power of the United States could be resisted by a tiny underdeveloped country like North Vietnam. But it could, as those who understood the extraterritorial Vietnamese psychology had always warned. Why should Kao's will break now when it did not under endless months of heavier bombing?

Mrs. M. ROSS MACAULAY, Athens.

Game Called

On page 11 of the Dec. 29 IHT, I was astonished by the caption of the picture representing the Olympic torch bearer.

The caption speaks of a ceremony taking place "on Mount

Olympus." Any even superficial sports lover knows—or at least should know—that the place where the game is produced and sent to the Olympic Games is Olympia in southern Greece (Peloponnese) and not Mount Olympus, a high mountain (3,517') in the north covered with snow at this time of the year. It is this ancient and time-honored sports center of Olympia which gave its name to the Olympic contests. Nothing to do with the mountain.

ATHANASE A. TZARTZANOS, Athens.

A Footnote

The account in the IHT (Dec. 28) of the history of the former Rothschild mansion at 41 Rue du Faubourg St. Honore, soon to become the official residence of the U.S. Ambassador in Paris, does not mention one of its more colorful episodes: when it was captured by the British Army. This fact continues to be proud of his family.

But that is just the British point. The son is proud of the fact that his father and his grandfather before him merited an honest and honored reputation as butchers. Is there anything strange in that? To us, it means only a little that an eponymous ancestor happened to be a king—he might just as easily have been a notable carpenter.

The fact of itself is of interest today—no more than that—and the carpenter's son has just as much, more, probably, chance of entering university today than the child of a king, and as in the United States of America surely, one hopes that he continues to be proud of his family.

Which brings us to an important British emphasis—that one should aim at not bringing shame upon one's family. The criterion of pride of family is surely a more laudable one than the criterion of wealth alone? It is not so much who you are but what you are that counts in Britain, and good manners and consideration of the other fellow's rights are instilled in the British child at a very tender age.

This brigadier, however, had lived in Paris for many years before and knew it like the back of his hand, as well as the best places in it. By a combination of good luck and good management, he established his office in the Coto building on the opposite side of the Rue du Faubourg St. Honore, and requisitioned the Rothschild mansion to turn it into a British officers' club. Not only that, but he managed to hang onto it until well into 1947/48 when it was taken over by the USIA.

While in British possession, the mansion had one of the longest bars I have ever seen in Europe, and comparable only to the one at the late Shepard's Hotel in

Focus on Guyana

China in the Caribbean

By Irwin Goodwin

GEOGETOWN, Guyana — The second coming of the Chinese to the Caribbean is about to begin.

The last time they were brought as underpaid and overworked coolies by English planters after the African slaves were emancipated in 1834. Along with the more numerous, similarly indentured laborers from India and Pakistan, the Chinese came for the back-breaking job of cutting and harvesting the region's predominant crop, sugar. Their migration ended only with World War I.

This time the Chinese are coming because they want to and chances are good that they will have far more impact than the first time.

Today, while there are Chinese shopkeepers, merchants, restaurateurs and farmers in Trinidad, Cuba and Jamaica, the largest colony probably is in Guyana, which, until its independence in 1966, had been known as British Guiana. Nearly the size of the state of Minnesota, Guyana rests on the northeast shoulder of South America, largely undeveloped and sparsely settled. Out of a population of 720,000, about 50,000 are of Chinese ancestry—most notably its president, Frank Chung.

Logical Land

Perhaps because of this, China chose Guyana as a logical land for negotiating the first bilateral trade agreement in the Caribbean area.

It calls for \$15 million of trade each year over the next five years on a quid pro quo basis, with China providing one or two textile plants as a starter and Guyana shipping alumina ore, timber and possibly sugar.

But the deal has deeper meanings for both countries.

While exercising a policy that is patently cautious, as it has during the Indo-Pakistani war over Bangladesh, China is confronting both the Soviet Union and the United States in Guyana. In a parallel play, Guyana is evidently turning away from the United States in hope of becoming an economic model for the "Third World" and the political leader in the Caribbean. Neither strategy, it appears, involves real brinkmanship.

Earlier this month, after Guyana's energetic and able Prime Minister Forbes Burnham revealed his new deal with China, variously described as a protocol and "agreement in principle," one of his closest aides, Christopher Naughton, taunted a U.S. embassy official here by asking: "Aren't you chaps worried about our approach to China?"

The official embassy line is that Burnham hopes to worry Washington into coming up with more aid. "We've grown up," says an embassy source. "We are more sophisticated and can abide China's presence down in Vietnam."

Burnham's arch political rival, Cheddi Jagan, however, sees it as a dark and devious plot hatched in Washington. In a parliamentary debate last week and in a lengthy interview the next morning, Jagan insisted that he did not oppose dealings with Peking but that it is a subterfuge to drive another wedge between China and the Soviet Union.

Jagan believes the State Department's Central Intelligence Agency is still manipulating Guyana's affairs. He has good reason for his opinion.

Two CIA operations helped Burnham's arch political rival, Cheddi Jagan, however, see it as a dark and devious plot hatched in Washington. In a parliamentary debate last week and in a lengthy interview the next morning, Jagan insisted that he did not oppose dealings with Peking but that it is a subterfuge to drive another wedge between China and the Soviet Union.

In response, Burnham pointed to President Nixon's recent approach to Peking as "a definite sign that Washington will not frown on us here in Georgetown."

When Singh was in Peking after the trade fair, the governments had agreed to a permanent trade mission in each other's capital. Burnham said he now plans to establish formal diplomatic relations with Peking. Guyana voted for China's entry into the United Nations and against the seat for Taiwan. "Washington knew how we would cast our ballot," said Burnham, "and did not object."

Defends Actions

In defense of his actions, Burnham argued that it would not be in the best self-interest of the United States to suspend aid to Guyana because that would make his nation even more reliant on China at a critical time when all superpowers are using economic trade and aid to influence world events.

Worse yet, according to Burnham's view, it would appear as if the U.S. is abandoning the Third World.

Burnham is too fervent a nationalist to dance to anyone's tune, say several observers, both inside and outside the government. What he is after, they conclude, is first, economic viability at home, and political prestige abroad.

His deal with China shows the kind of guts that few leaders in the Caribbean either possess or profess. Since Burnham has already expressed his desire to lead several British West Indian states such as the islands of St. Vincent, St. Kitts-Nevis, Dominica and Grenada, into a political union run from Georgetown, his new chums in China may be lending a helping hand.

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Continuing Top Consultations

Sadat, Soviet Envoy Confer For Second Time in Six Days

Cairo, Jan. 3 (UPI).—President Anwar Sadat conferred today with Soviet Ambassador Vladimir Vinogradov, their second meeting in six days, the Middle East News Agency reported.

The meeting followed Mr. Sadat's discussions yesterday with the nation's top military commanders.

The semi-official newspaper Al Ahram described the president's talks with the supreme council of the armed forces as "the first of a series of meetings starting this week to finalize Egyptian strategy against Israel."

The news agency said Hafez Ismail, the president's adviser on national security affairs, attended the discussions today but gave no further details.

President Sadat met Ambassador Vinogradov Dec. 29. At that time, news reports in Beirut said Russia had given the Egyptian leader the go-ahead to launch hostilities against Israel and announced that Moscow would provide offensive weapons for the Egyptian armed services.

In another meeting, the agency said Premier Mahmoud Fawzi conferred with Asfour Ghobrial,

Italy Seizes Libyan Wells' Oil Samples

Rome, Jan. 3 (AP).—A two-man Libyan delegation arrived here today to contest legal action brought in connection with the arrival of a tanker load of Libyan crude oil to a refinery in Sicily.

Meanwhile, a Syracuse court clarified the legal action brought by British Petroleum.

Lucio Finocchiaro, presiding judge of the court in Syracuse, said he had issued an order sequestering samples of the oil and directing the ship, the Panamanian-flag tanker Capetan Elias, to deliver him a copy of the bill of lading.

Early reports circulated by the press and radio in Italy erred in stating that Judge Finocchiaro had ordered the sequestration of the 24,854-ton tanker.

"This is an error," the judge said. "I sequestered only samples of the oil in order to determine its source." The ship sailed empty from Sicily shortly after noon today.

The case could turn into a test action for British Petroleum's challenge of Libyan sales of crude oil from BP's wells in Libya. BP's installations in Libya were nationalized Dec. 7.

To Establish Ownership Lawyers for British Petroleum alleged that the crude aboard the Capetan Elias came from BP wells and, therefore, is the property of the British oil company.

BP seeks to establish ownership of the oil on grounds that Libyan nationalization was illegal.

The two-man Libyan delegation is awaiting an appointment with the Italian Foreign Ministry. But the Libyan Embassy said no time has yet been set.

Judge Finocchiaro said the oil samples, totaling 15 kilos of crude, were on deposit with the Syracus court. He said a new court decision was necessary to have them examined in a laboratory to determine their source.

The Capetan Elias carried about \$7,000 tons of crude. It unloaded in the pipes of the Simea refinery after the samples were taken. The refinery is owned by Milan-based Montedison, which has a long-term contract to refine Libyan crude and return the refined product to Libya.

Judge Finocchiaro said the oil sequestration of the oil samples would expire within 40 days unless BP takes further action to bring the case before a court.

William B. Leeds, A Philanthropist, 69, Is Dead in U.S.

CHARLOTTE AMALIE, St. Thomas, Jan. 3 (AP).—William E. Leeds, 69, a New York philanthropist and yachtsman, died Friday in his home here on this Caribbean island.

Police said Mr. Leeds' death was by gunshot. He was known to be seriously ill with cancer.

Mr. Leeds was a son of William Bateman Leeds, who made a fortune in the tin-plate industry. The younger Leeds was born in New York, grew up there and in Europe. He inherited \$7 million at the age of 6, when his father died in 1968.

At the beginning of World War II, Mr. Leeds sent a load of medical supplies to Pitcairn Island, supported a leper colony in Tahiti, and donated an entire ambulance corps to Britain. When the United States entered the war, he joined the Coast Guard.

He was married twice, first to Princess Tsenia, related to both Greek and Russian royalty, and then to Olive Hamilton, a former New York telephone operator.

The Quickie Transatlantic Vacation Is Growing in Popularity

By Robert Lindsey

NEW YORK, Jan. 3 (NYT).—Mr. and Mrs. Paul Pegott, who own a farm near Aurelia, Iowa, didn't spend New Year's Eve at home this year. They spent the weekend in Malaga, Spain, along with 158 fellow members of the Iowa Beef Producers Association.

Ann Rayhill, New York designer-photographer, passed up the cocktail parties she ordinarily attends on New Year's Eve this year. Instead, she went to England for a week.

They are among hundreds of Americans who spent the holiday season in Europe, participating in what travel authorities say is a growing phenomenon: The quickie vacation trip to Europe.

The trend is not limited to Americans. About 150 employees of an Italian petroleum company arrived here from Rome on a chartered jet to spend their New Year's weekend in New York.

Not Uncommon

"It's becoming not at all uncommon for people in New York to go to London for the weekend, just for three or four days," said Christian Dubreuil, president of one of New York's largest charter-flight agencies, Four Europe.

Inc., in Manhattan. "We've had 23 flights between Dec. 7 and Jan. 5, and they were all filled."

In the past, for those who could afford one, a vacation trip to Europe has generally involved months of planning. And, once abroad, most travelers spent at least two weeks, often much longer.

Most transatlantic travelers still follow that pattern, but passengers increasingly are making a decision to take a transatlantic vacation on relatively short notice, often less than two weeks.

One reason is a well-publicized surplus of jetliner seats. Last year, scheduled airlines flew the equivalent of about 100 empty Boeing 707s over the Atlantic every day. Passengers know that, except during the peak of the summer, there is little difficulty in getting a seat.

The recent popularity of brief trips to Europe has been spurred by the relatively low cost of charter trips, which during the winter months range from about \$120 to \$180 for a London-New York round trip; the increasing numbers of U.S. workers who now receive three or more weeks of vacation a year; the congressional legislation that this



INAUGURATION—Liberia's 19th president, William R. Tolbert, kneeling in prayer in front of presidential chair prior to inaugural address during two-hour ceremony in sweltering heat yesterday in Monrovia. Mrs. Richard Nixon at left.

Tolbert Sworn In, Pledges A Better Life for Liberians

MONROVIA, Jan. 3 (UPI).—William R. Tolbert was sworn in as the 19th president of Liberia today, pledging social improvements, self-discipline in government spending and a new role for youth in the nation's "stairway to higher heights."

The 58-year-old president also made his first reference to a dialogue with South Africa, rejecting the idea of talk with any country "who stubbornly refuse to accept and adhere to the fundamental principles of the universal declaration of human rights."

The oath was administered by Mr. Tolbert's eldest brother, Sen. Frank Tolbert, acting president of the Senate, before 1,500 persons in the richly draped Centennial Memorial Pavilion here, where all Liberia's presidents have been installed.

Among the representatives of more than 50 nations at the inauguration was Mrs. Richard Nixon, Evangelist Billy Graham, a friend of President Tolbert, was also in the American delegation.

The guests also included Presidents Félix Houphouët-Boigny, of the Ivory Coast, Hubert Maga of Dahomey, Hamani Diori of Niger, and Mokhtar Ould Daddah, of Mauritania, who is current chairman of the Organization of African Unity.

President Tolbert, a Baptist businessman, who became chief of state on President William Tubman's death in July, took the oath in an open-necked, A-cut suit. Top hats and tailcoats were out for the first inauguration held here in informal dress.

In a 6,000-word inaugural address, Mr. Tolbert reaffirmed "with due regard to the ties of

Baby Born After Death Of Mother in Car Crash

NORTH SHIELD, England, Jan. 3 (AP).—A baby girl was safely delivered by cesarean section in a hospital's accident ward 10 minutes after her mother died in a road crash en route to the hospital.

The baby's mother, Mrs. Allan Hope, 25, was being driven to hospital by her husband when their car hit another. Mrs. Hope died immediately. The father was

died in 1968.

The losers were the minor parties, the Liberal People's party and the Rural party, still further weakening the center party groupings in Finnish politics.

The losers in the election were the conservative National Coalition party, which according to preliminary results will lose three seats, from 37 to 34, and the Center party, which will lose a still undetermined number of seats.

Another big winner in the election was the Christian League, which may increase its representation from one seat to five.

The losers in the election were the conservative National Coalition party, which according to preliminary results will lose three seats, from 37 to 34, and the Center party, which will lose a still undetermined number of seats.

Although the general public is not legally entitled to fly on "affinity" charters flights, the eligibility restrictions are commonly violated, especially in New York and other large cities, where some travel agents openly offer the bargain rates to the public.

Last Thursday, the Civil Aeronautics Board, calling the existing rules discriminatory, announced that it planned to change the rules in 1972 so that, in effect, anybody will be able to fly on charter trips, within certain limits.

Most of the one-week-or-less European trips made so far have been via nonscheduled charter airlines, where rates often run only half those on scheduled carriers. To qualify for the bargains, travelers are now legally required to belong to an organization such as a union, church group, employee association, or another so-called "affinity" group that charters a plane, but the Civil Aeronautics Board is planning to relax this requirement.

In one typical example, about

70 members of a Manhattan social group, the Matterhorn Sports Club, are spending this Christmas-New Year's period in Morocco. Their air fare: \$212 each, round trip. The same group plans a four-day "long weekend" trip to London over the Washington's Birthday weekend next month.

Starting Jan. 15, however, the scheduled fares, for the first time, will give a discount for people making a quick trip abroad. The special fare, which the airlines hope will tap new business and encourage a "second vacation" in a season when the airlines' excess-seat problems are heaviest, will be limited to a week's stay abroad, be good only in winter, and require purchase of hotel and other land accommodations worth at least \$70 in addition to the air fare.

The new fare is scheduled to be \$200 round trip between New York and London, with proportionately higher rates to other cities, \$250 between New York and Rome, for example. However, because of the recent devaluation of the dollar, the new fares—as well as all other international air fares—are subject to possible upward revision at a meeting of airline officials scheduled to begin Wednesday in Geneva.

The major reason is that fares

Served on Wartime Agencies

Charles E. Wilson Dies at 85; Ex-GE Head Held U.S. Posts

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3 (UPI).—Charles Edward Wilson, who rose from an office boy to become president of the General Electric Co. and to hold key government posts, died today at his home in Scarsdale, N.Y. He was 85.

Mr. Wilson became GE's president in 1940 but quit the \$175,000-a-year job three years later when President Franklin D. Roosevelt offered him a \$3,000-a-year position as executive vice-chairman of the War Production Board.

In accepting government service, Mr. Wilson said: "It took me 40 years to climb to the presidency of GE, and it took me 40 seconds to lose it."

But two years later, in late 1944, Mr. Wilson was back at General Electric, having resigned from the board because of what he called "unjust attacks" on him and members of his staff.

Mr. Wilson left GE for good, however, in 1950 when President Harry S. Truman named him chairman of the Office of Defense Mobilization during the Korean war.

When the Chinese Communists joined the conflict, Mr. Truman declared a national emergency and put Mr. Wilson in charge of production, manpower, wages, prices, transportation and defense buying.

One of his first acts was to proclaim that "nobody, I said nobody," was going to make excessive profits from the defense emergency without being prosecuted.

Fourteen months later, he resigned his post after a dispute with Mr. Truman over proposed wage increases for steel workers, which Mr. Wilson opposed as "a serious threat to the stabilization of our economy."

In his letter of resignation, Mr. Wilson told Mr. Truman "my sense of justice" had been violated and that the board's recommendation for a 17 1/2 cent-an-hour increase "disregards the principle of equity on which I understood our whole control program was based."

At the time of his resignation, Mr. Wilson also expressed the belief that the United States and its allies against Communism had gained "the balance of power" in military production.

Despite his angry outbursts against policy decisions and internal governmental workings, Mr. Wilson, a native of New York City, was known as a man of easy-going good humor who worked hard at anything he tackled.

In 1889, Mr. Wilson, who never went to college, got a job with

A Victory Over Machines

LONDON, Jan. 3 (AP).—The British General Post Office declared \$20,000 worth of machines unneeded today because people are better.

But he also declared Liberia would "waltz to no foreign rhythm of flirtatious expedience." He was greeted with applause as he continued: "We dance instead, with steadfast grace, to the African drums of age-long passion for wholesomeness, social and economic betterment."

The president then left by motorcade for his executive mansion.

Scores of thousands lined his route, cheering, shouting, dancing, leaping in an exuberant display of loyalty and welcome to the new chief executive of black Africa's oldest independent state.

The 21 machines were designed to handle annually 200 million calls from persons seeking information about telephone numbers of firms, friends or associates.

The machines were given a year's trial. They failed it.

Officials said "hello girls"—the traditional operators—were far more efficient, "quicker at finding the numbers."

Socialist Parties Take Lead In Finland General Election

HELSINKI, Jan. 3 (UPI).—The Socialist parties made strong gains in Finland's general election today, indicating a return to a broadly-based popular front government with Communist representation. Foreign Ministry sources said the Social Democrats probably will sound out the Communists, the Liberal party, the Swedish People's party and the Center party to try to form a new center-left coalition government.

But Foreign Ministry sources said the Social Democrats probably will sound out the Communists, the Liberal party, the Swedish People's party and the Center party to try to form a new center-left coalition government.

The Social Democratic party was the big winner in the election for the 200-member unicameral Eduskunta (parliament), winning at least three seats and increasing its mandate from 52 to 55, according to official, but not final results.

The Communist-dominated People's Democratic League also made gains, increasing its representation from 34 to 37.

Another big winner in the election was the Christian League, which may increase its representation from one seat to five.

The losers in the election were the conservative National Coalition party, which according to preliminary results will lose three seats, from 37 to 34, and the Center party, which will lose a still undetermined number of seats.

It was formed on the basis of the election in 1970 and originally also included the People's Democratic League. But the two Communist members walked out of the government last spring as a protest against exemplifying certain goals from price controls.

Social Democratic party leader Rafael Peaseo said late tonight that it was still too early to give any definite answer as to what form of government Finland will get. "The election result was not a clear answer. But I hope we will have a new government during the spring," he said.

Final results of the two-day election were not expected until tomorrow morning.

Simple Services Planned to Meet Chevalier's Wish

PARIS, Jan. 3 (UPI).—The family of Maurice Chevalier followed the French entertainer's last wishes today in announcing that he would be buried in a simple ceremony Wednesday in a tiny village cemetery beside his mother's grave.

"Services for Maurice Chevalier will take place in the strictest simplicity," said a family spokesman at Mr. Chevalier's home at Marne-la-Coquette, outside Paris.

The family said that a mass will be offered at Sainte Eugénie Church in Marne-la-Coquette.

It will be attended by 150 friends and relatives. A public address system will be set in the town square so that the public can hear a funeral oration for the singer by the town curate.

In Paris, a city councilman from the Montrouge district proposed that a street be named in the quarter for Mr. Chevalier, its most distinguished native.

Waldheim's First Appointment Is With U.S.'s Bush

UNITED NATIONS, Jan. 3 (AP).—Kurt Waldheim today began his first day as UN secretary-general, setting an appointment with U.S. Ambassador George Bush and spelling out his first priority.

Asked what he regards as his most important responsibility on taking over from U Thant, Mr. Waldheim said, "At this moment, it is to create confidence in the United Nations again."

Mr. Waldheim said he feels "a great sense of responsibility" and realizes that his personal life will be very different from how on.

Mr. Bush was meeting with Mr. Waldheim at UN headquarters this afternoon at the new UN chief's request.

Mr. Waldheim reportedly said he had continued his daily business at his office in Duesseldorf after the release of Mr. Albrecht.

Mr. Albrecht has

ARCHAEOLOGY

New Controversy And Iris Love

By Sanka Knox

NEW YORK (NYT)—A group of terra-cotta goddesses and many bronze clasps excavated recently in Cnidus are, according to a New York archaeologist, evidence that the Greeks settled in the area centuries earlier than previously thought. Until now, it had been supposed that Cnidus in southwestern Turkey on the Aegean Sea had been settled in 340-330 BC.

Iris C. Love, director of the expedition, believes that recent discoveries in the long-ruined city prove that Cnidian history goes back to at least 1000 BC.

An assistant professor at Long Island University who has worked summers in Cnidus since 1967, Miss Love discovered the temple of Aphrodite, among other important remains, on a site that had had little previous scientific investigation.

Collision

Miss Love, who became embroiled in the fall of 1970 in a controversy with the British Museum over her identification of a marble head in the museum's basement storage as part of the statue of Aphrodite carved by Praxiteles, again appears to be in collision with a British opin-



Found in Turkey
heads of some
terra-cotta
statuettes
unearthed at
Cnidus by a
group led by
Iris C. Love

Iris C. Love.

ion. Some years ago, two British scholars asserted that Cnidus was settled circa 340 BC, in a move from another site on the terra-cottas.

The new finds arguing an earlier date, all collected in stratified excavation in the sanctuary of Aphrodite, were presented by Miss Love in a report to the Archaeological Institute of America at its annual meeting in Cincinnati.

The bronze clasps, or fibulae, which resemble modern safety pins, were dated to 1000-800 BC.

"They were evidently votive gifts to female deities," Miss Love said.

Butchers and a Problem of Gender

By John L. Hess

PARIS (NYT)—The entry of women into what used to be masculine trades has caught the French language with its genders down. If she refuses to be a *cuisinière*, *coiffeuse* or *masseuse*, a girl now may become a *professeur* (teacher) but never a *professeuse*, or an *avocat* (a lawyer) but seldom the *avocate*.

On the other hand, if she drives a bus, she's a *conductrice*; and if she becomes a physician (*médecin*), she may be called either a *docteur* or a *doctoresse*. But a *pharmacienne* may be simply the spouse of the druggist, and a *bouchère* is nearly always the butcher's wife.

Paris thus has nearly as many *bouchères* as *bouchers*; it would not be Paris without these ample women, bundled against the cold,

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Statues of Aphrodite, Artemis, Cybele, Hermes and other gods and goddesses were among the terra-cottas.

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The bronze clasps, or fibulae, which resemble modern safety pins, were dated to 1000-800 BC.

"They were evidently votive gifts to female deities," Miss Love said.

At an interview before the meeting, she explained: "The history of Aphrodite's sanctuary is long and continuous; Cnidus was always there. The strategic location overlooking harbors and ap-

proaches by sea argues the case, quite apart from the stratified remains."

The case for and against the battered head in the British Museum as part of the statue of Aphrodite, which Praxiteles carved of Parian marble in 350 BC, is still debated by scholars. Miss Love remains steadfast in her belief; the museum firm in its dissent.

"Some looked as if they had stepped off the Parthenon," Miss Love said.

A key point in the museum's position is that the head was found in the sacred precinct of Demeter, five-eighths of a mile from the temple of Aphrodite.

"If the head is Aphrodite's, what was it doing there? Did it

walk there?" the museum queried. A small clay copy of the Aphrodite was since dug up in the precinct.

Excavated

Found buried with a large miscellany of apparently unrelated statue fragments, the head was excavated in 1859 by Sir Charles Newton and was in a shipment of 350 crates of archaeological booty that he sent to the museum.

A great and famous statue of Demeter, the earth goddess, almost intact, was also shipped. Both the head and the Demeter were dated by museum scholars at the mid-4th century BC.

Now Miss Love has posed new and "puzzling" questions to ponder."

The questions grew out of her first and recent investigations of the Demeter precinct. She said this area "seems to have been built during the 2d century BC or later." "All the trenches we dug show it to have been late," she went on. "This is very interesting, because the precinct was always dated to 340-330 BC."

Like Date

A like date has always been attached to the statue of Demeter, along with a possible attribution to Leptisene, a contemporary of Praxiteles, made by Sir Bernard Ashmole, former keeper of Greek and Roman antiquities at the British Museum.

The Demeter, Miss Love reported, was dated at the second half of the second century BC by Dr. Rhys Carpenter, former professor at Bryn Mawr and the 1969 recipient of the Archaeological Institute's annual gold medal.

A similar date for the head of Demeter was advanced by Dr. Evelyn Harrison of Columbia University, who thought that the rest of the statue was from the 4th century BC. Oddly, Miss Love's find included a small, fragmentary terra-cotta copy of the nude Aphrodite, which was found buried 10 feet deep in the precinct of Demeter.

Like Date

The reason the original name of the avocado caused so much difficulty for the Europeans who discovered it in tropical America was that it belonged to a language completely alien to theirs.

In Nahua, an Aztec tongue

"Avocado" in Nahua was ch-

OPERA IN LONDON

Coming to Grips With 'Billy Budd'

By Henry Pleasants

LONDON, Jan. 3 (UPI)—Conductor and cast do rather better by Benjamin Britten in the new Covent Garden revival of "Billy Budd" than Britten and his librettists do by them.

The opera, now 20 years old, has never been as popular as "Peter Grimes" and it probably never will be. The story by E.M. Forster and Eric Crozier, set on "Herman Melville," is pretty hard to take, and the setting Britten's usually acute sense of proportion seems to have deserted him.

That he himself has been aware of this may be inferred from the fact that in a 1961 revision he compressed the original four acts into two. He didn't cut enough. In the present version the first act runs to an hour and 20 minutes, the second to an hour and 10. They are too long. And it is not just a question of overall length. Each individual episode is too long. In "Billy Budd" Britten exhibits a Brueghelian, and quite uncharacteristic, predilection for crashing red lights.

The falling would not be so troublesome had he written as beguilingly for his singers as he has written for his orchestra. The instrumental writing may be rated among his finest accomplishments, and this would account for the high esteem in which the opera has been held by those who think of opera primarily in orchestral terms.

Even they, as reviews in the London papers dem-

onstrated, have their misgivings about the book with its tale of a young seaman, an epitome of innocent goodness, framed by an ominous master-at-arms, the epitome of evil, and allowed to be hanged for striking—and killing at one blow—his tormentor by a benevolent captain within whose power it lay to save him. The character simply will not come to life.

Billy Budd has been described as a kind of marine Siegfried, or Parsifal. To an American he seems, especially as made up and played by Peter Glossop, rather closer to Lil' Abner. The master-at-arms has been seen as a counterpart of Iago, complete with a lengthy "credo." Leaking Iago's secrets, he seems, as sung by Forbes Robinson, closer to Pizarro. And the captain's passivity in the moment of crisis, as portrayed by Richard Lewis, costs him our sympathy. Billy Budd, characteristically, blames him as he is led off to be hanged. It may be doubted that anyone in the audience does.

Still, there is the wonderful writing for the orchestra, eloquently realized by Charles Mackerras and the Royal Opera House Orchestra. It compensates for the static setting of an oppressively pedestrian text. And the second act offers a naval battle, or at least a salvo, a killing, a drumhead court-martial, and a hanging. It should be enough, but it isn't. What it lacks is tension. Just as, in the naval encounter, the battle is never joined, so in the opera Britten and his librettists have neither identified nor come to grips with the problem.

FOOD

Slips of the Tongue and Avocados

By Waverley Root

PARIS (UPI)—Avocado is a word which can be articulated without difficulty today, but it arrived at its present pronunciation through a series of distortions in various languages. It was thus modified into *avacate* or *avaka* in the Caribbean; *aguacate* in Spanish, and *avocado* in Portuguese. In Peru and points south, the question was begged by substituting for the classic name the popular one of *pata*.

The most elaborate evasion occurs when this fruit-vegetable was dubbed the *alligator pear*, a name often used for it in Florida, and explained there as resulting from the circumstance that it grows in areas also inhabited by alligators, whose scaly hides, moreover, is suggested by the rough skin of certain varieties of avocado. Actually this name antedates the arrival of the avocado tree in Florida, having first appeared in English-speaking Jamaica, the child of folk etymology (substitution of a familiar word for an unfamiliar one) and sound stenography (replacement of a word difficult to pronounce or understand by a common one which resembles it.)

The reason the original name of the avocado caused so much difficulty for the Europeans who discovered it in tropical America was that it belonged to a language completely alien to theirs. In Nahua, an Aztec tongue

"Avocado" in Nahua was ch-

osen, itself short for *ahuacatl*, testicle tree. Dictionaries explain this name as a reference to the aphrodisiac qualities of the fruit. The truth is probably just the other way around. The avocado gained its vague reputation for being aphrodisiac (which it is not), because of its appearance on the tree, especially as it tends to group its fruits among its shiny leaves so that it seems often to be growing in pairs.

The avocado (*Pouteria americana*) is in all probability a native of Mexico, whose original range extended as far south as the Andean region of what is now Colombia and perhaps into Venezuela as well. Many experts describe it as a native of Peru, misled, perhaps, by the fact that it was in Peru that the Spanish conquistadores first encountered it, and add for good measure that it has been cultivated there for thousands of years.

This is in contradiction with the testimony of Garcilaso de la Vega, son of a Spanish conquistador and an Inca princess, who wrote that the avocado was brought from Ecuador into the warm valleys near Cuzco by the Inca Tupac Y Yupanqui, which would make it in the 15th century, only shortly before the Spaniards arrived themselves.

The first person to describe the avocado was Martin Fernández de Enciso, who saw it growing near Santa Marta, Colombia, when he was exploring the coast with one of the first Spanish expeditions to mainland America; he wrote of it in his "Summa de Geographia" in 1519. Seven years later Gonzalo Fernández de Oviedo provided more details about this fruit, but no one showed any interest in importing it or eating it for another 500 years.

Although on its native ground and in other Latin American tropical and sub-tropical regions to which it had spread, the avocado was a cheap staple food (it is still inexpensive enough in several Latin American countries to be an everyday dish), it did not penetrate the United States until the 20th century. Until then, an occasional avocado might appear as a rare and costly luxury on the menu of Delmonico's, but it remained generally unknown

until about 1900, when Florida fruit growers interested themselves in it. A flourishing industry developed there, with California swiftly following suit. Europe remained uninterested.

In 1938, the Larousse gastronomic encyclopedia noted sniffily that the avocado was a fruit appreciated by Americans; and as late as 1962 the "Dictionnaire de l'Academie des Gastronomes" was still listing it as a food eaten only by Americans. In 1960 the avocado in France, as in the United States of 1900, was still encountered only rarely in luxury restaurants, at fancy prices. Its acceptance in France and Europe in the last few years was perhaps largely the result of the effective marketing methods of Israel, which has now become the world's third largest exporter of this fruit, after California and South Africa.

Varieties
There are three basic varieties of avocado, already recognized and described as early as 1853 by Fray Bernabe Cobo (Spanish colonizers showed more interest in the fruit than Spanish governors). The so-called West Indian avocado is in all probability a native of Mexico, whose original range extended as far south as the Andean region of what is now Colombia and perhaps into Venezuela as well. Many experts describe it as a native of Peru, misled, perhaps, by the fact that it was in Peru that the Spanish conquistadores first encountered it, and add for good measure that it has been cultivated there for thousands of years. This is in contradiction with the testimony of Garcilaso de la Vega, son of a Spanish conquistador and an Inca princess, who wrote that the avocado was brought from Ecuador into the warm valleys near Cuzco by the Inca Tupac Y Yupanqui, which would make it in the 15th century, only shortly before the Spaniards arrived themselves.

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U.S. Judicial Attitude to Women: 'Poor...Abominable'

By Dennis Stern

NEW YORK (AP)—The performance of the male-dominated judiciary in handing sex discrimination cases ranges from "poor to abominable," according to an analysis by two law professors of court opinions written since the 1870s.

Moreover, there is little indication that the trend of sex discrimination by law will be reversed, despite recent efforts by feminists.

The study, believed to be the first to examine the attitudes shaping judicial opinions on sex discrimination, was written by Prof. John D. Johnson Jr. and Prof. Charles L. Knapp and appears in the current issue of the New York University Law Review.

After analyzing many state and federal cases decided in the last 100 years, Mr. Johnson and Mr. Knapp, professors at NYU Law School, conclude that "with some notable exceptions"—judges over the years have "failed to bring to sex discrimination cases those judicial virtues of detachment, reflection and critical analysis which have served them so well with respect to other sensitive social issues."

Instead, the authors assert, the courts have historically demonstrated the belief "that women are—and ought to be—confined to the social roles of homemaker, wife and mother, and gainfully employed if at all only in endeavors which comport with their assumed subservient, child-oriented and decorative characteristics."

The professors do not place the blame solely on the judiciary, but contend that some of the injustices have been caused by the "discriminatory enactments" of male-dominated state legislatures. Such prejudices cover a broad spectrum: discrimination against women practicing law, inaccess to public accommodation, job qualification, jury duty, public education and criminal sentencing.

An 1873 U.S. Supreme Court case, upholding an Illinois ruling that barred a woman from practicing law because she was a female, is cited by the authors as setting an example of judicial discrimination apparently followed during the next 100 years.

Justice Joseph P. Bradley wrote:

"The paramount destiny and mission of women is to fulfill the noble and benign offices of wife and mother. This is the law of the Creator . . . It is within the province of the legislature to ordain what offices, positions and callings shall receive the benefit of those energies and responsibilities . . . which are presumed to predominate in the sterner sex."

Similarly, the Mississippi Supreme Court in 1966 upheld a state statute that excluded women from juries, writing: "The legislature has the right to exclude women so that they may continue their service as mothers, wives and homemakers, and also to protect them (in some areas they are still upon a pedestal) from the filth, obscenity and noiseous atmosphere that so often pervades a courtroom during a jury trial."

The professors noted that some holdings by state and lower federal courts in the last decade have finally guaranteed women the same rights as men, but they also observed that at the same time many "opinions continue to appear in which both the results and the reasoning are virtually indistinguishable from those issued 100 years ago."

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PARIS, TUESDAY, JANUARY 4, 1972

FINANCE

Page 7

Soviet Sugar Purchase Shocks by Size, Price

By H.J. Maitzenberg

RIO DE JANEIRO, Jan. 3 (NYT).—The Soviet Union has bought 360,000 metric tons of Brazilian sugar at above world prices for immediate delivery, the government's Sugar and Alcohol Institute announced here this weekend.

The news stunned, not only trade circles but also political observers, because the purchase, made through London dealers, is by far the largest ever made here by Moscow.

According to trade sources, the sale represents more than a third of what Brazil usually sells to the tightly controlled U.S. market each year. In addition, the price of \$160 a metric ton (2,200 pounds each) is \$82 million in total, was said to be somewhat above world market prices.

Reports Say Japan to Curb Silk Imports

TOKYO, Jan. 3 (AP-DJ).—The Japanese government was reported today working to conclude separate agreements with South Korea and China to restrict its exports of raw silk.

The formal proposals will make formal negotiations to the two countries this month to help Japanese raw silk producers who are adversely affected by the increased imports, newspaper reports said.

They said a recent increase in raw silk imports, especially from China, pushed down the price of raw silk to about 6,900 yen per kilogram in December 1971 from 8,000 yen in December 1970.

China exported about 40,000 bales of raw silk to Japan in the first 11 months of last year, twice as much as in the corresponding period in 1970.

Tokyo Asked To Speed Up Reform Plan

TOKYO, Jan. 3 (AP-DJ).—Japan should "speed up its capital liberalization programs, remove more import restrictions and open a wider area of its domestic market to American industries," Konosuke Matsushita, chairman of Matsushita Electric Co., was quoted as saying today in an article in the Japan Times.

The English-language newspaper also quoted Mr. Matsushita as saying that "Japan should keep an even balance of trade with the United States instead of being preoccupied with increasing its exports to the American market."

At the same time, he said, Japan "must persuade the United States and other countries to allow us to do enough export business" so Japan may earn enough to buy raw materials.

Mr. Matsushita said he thought some of his fellow businessmen are over-anxious about the China market.

"Some people talk as if golden eggs are being strewn around in China. The wisdom of that sort of thinking is open to question," he said.

Mr. Matsushita predicted that business will remain in the "doldrums" in the first half of 1972 but will pick up again later in the year.

He said Japan has been "running too fast" in developing its economy. "From now on," he said, "we should drive safely and adjust the tempo of economic growth all the time so the rate doesn't exceed 7 percent."

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FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Airline Growth Rate Seen at Low

Political circles here were surprised by the volume of the Soviet purchase, which is roughly 10 percent of Brazil's exportable sugar production this year. The following were reasons for surprise:

• Russia is the world's largest sugar producer—some 85 million tons a year. Like the United States, the Soviet Union need not import sugar, but does so for largely political reasons:

• The Soviets have been taking about three million tons of Cuban sugar each year in part payment for their heavy support of that island's government.

• The Russians have regularly sold the unneeded Cuban sugar for hard currencies, often at less than world market prices. Far smaller purchases of 10 or 20 thousand tons from Brazil and other Latin American countries made in the past have usually been disposed of in a similar fashion.

• Political experts here are fascinated by the possibility that Moscow does indeed need sugar and that Cuba's production may be less than the 6.5 million tons announced last year.

If so, the experts believe that other Soviet crops may be in trouble because of adverse climatic or other conditions. Sugar beets usually thrive in areas unsuitable for grains and other growths.

Cuban Question

One European political scientist here observed that Cuba's traditional sugar harvest starts on New Year's Day, and that the combination of a poor crop forecast there and in the Soviet Union may have prompted the Russians to quickly purchase Brazilian supplies.

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China exported about 40,000 bales of raw silk to Japan in the first 11 months of last year, twice as much as in the corresponding period in 1970.

Major U.S. Firms Negotiate On Ventures in Yugoslavia

NEW YORK, Jan. 3 (NYT).—Nearly a dozen major American corporations are in the advanced stages of negotiation with the government of Yugoslavia for joint venture projects, largely as the result of their meeting last October in Washington with President Tito and several of his top economic ministers.

At that session, Mr. Tito told the corporate officials that his country would be willing to permit a majority ownership by American companies of projects operated jointly with Yugoslav firms. Until now, a maximum 49 percent share has been permitted foreign companies investing in Yugoslav concerns.

But bullion dealers dismissed currency uneasiness as a factor in the increase. They cited steady demand in the face of a moderate shortage as the chief cause.

Persistent buying pushed the price up 60 U.S. cents to \$44.30 an ounce. This compared with a previous peak of \$42.97 at the beginning of December and last Friday's closing of \$43.70.

Last month President Nixon announced that the official price of gold was to be raised from \$35 to \$38 as part of the world-wide realignment of currencies.

U.S. Trade Unit Says Investment Overseas Needed

NEW YORK, Jan. 3 (NYT).—The National Foreign Trade Council, a group whose 600 company members play an active role in international business, has renewed its support for continued expansion of American investment abroad as a means to strengthen the domestic economy and the country's competitive position.

In a year-end statement released over the weekend, the council urged the termination of restraints on investments abroad and warned that a prolongation of controls would seriously damage the strength of the dollar.

Robert N. Morris, president, said that growth of foreign investments went hand-in-hand with the growth of the domestic economy.

These investments have a long-range favorable impact on our exports, jobs and prosperity at home," Mr. Morris said.

It was the second time in less than two months that the council issued a plea not to hamper the flow of United States investments abroad.

Both appeals were made against a background of legislation pending in Congress that would alter the taxation of income from foreign affiliates of U.S. companies with the intention of removing existing tax incentives, and impose controls over the outflow of capital and technology.

Now, the idea is under reconsideration. "It's an incentive,"

the legislation has the strong support of organized labor.

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Deutsche mark... 3.28/3.29 3.27

French franc... 5.80 5.80

Guillde... 3.25/3.26 3.25/3.26

Swiss franc... 3.819/3.82 3.818/3.82

Yen... 314.50 314.50

ITT Expects Continued Growth

International Telephone & Telegraph chairman and president Harold S. Geneen says he expects record results for 1971 and that the conglomerate's streak of 50 consecutive quarters of improving performance will continue. Mr. Geneen said in his year-end statement that 1971 results "will show record sales and revenues in excess of \$7 billion and continued growth in earnings per share." The company reported records in its earnings for the third quarter and first nine months of 1971. ITT's chances for continued growth this year are good "despite the sluggish nature of the U.S. economy's recovery in 1971 and the slowdown in Western Europe," Mr. Geneen says.

Shareholders Sue Topper Corp.

Two dissident shareholders have filed suit in a New York court against Topper Corp. and others who sold large blocks of stock in underwritten public offerings, alleging that the defendants knowingly conspired to conceal material information concerning deterioration of Topper's financial condition. The suit asks that the defendants pay the difference between the amount the shareholders paid for the securities and the price of the stock at the start of the action. The two shareholders said they paid from \$10 1/2 to \$16 3/8 for the common stock.

Gigantic Soviet Gas Reserves Reported

By Gene Smith
On his recent return from Russia, Mr. Stant reported that the Soviet government is willing to discuss such exports. He added that the initiative was now in the hands of the individual companies.

To date there have been no reports of any takers, but from what is known about gas supplies in the Soviet Union this source
deserves serious consideration. Bruce Netschert and Charles Frasier, of the National Economic Research Associates, have recently completed such a study. They concluded:

"A host of complex questions must be answered before any real assessment can be advanced. Will the 40 tankers, costing \$3 billion, be constructed? And how financed? Who will construct and finance the billion-dollar liquefied natural gas plant? What will the FOB price be? Truly, it is a mind-blowing venture which could more than match the duration of the Vietnam peace negotiations and the SALT talks in its period of gestation."

Gigantic Reserves

But the facts they uncovered—many of which verified those of the Sept. 27 issue of the Oil and Gas Journal—were startling. For example, Soviet government figures listed proved reserves in 1971 as more than 565 billion cubic feet, or more than twice the United States' reserves. That represented 80 times the present production of natural gas in the Soviet Union.

The Ministry of Gas estimated that the indicated potential reserves of the U.S.S.R., including eastern Siberia, in which there has been almost no exploration, is on the order of 3,000 billion cubic feet.

Soviet gas industry spokesmen expect to be producing between 35 billion and 70 billion cubic feet by the year 2000.

Mr. Netschert and Mr. Frasier pointed out that the true significance of these figures lay not so much in their magnitude as in the nature of the resource occurrence.

The Soviet Union appears to be the natural habitat of giant gas fields. The larger the field, the greater its deliverability and the longer its life. Giant fields are commonly defined as those with over 1,000 billion cubic feet or more. There are at least 34 fields in the U.S.S.R. with over 3,000 billion cubic feet each. At least half a dozen of these must be termed super-giants, with reserves measured in the scores of trillions.

There is, finally, the monster Drenikovskoye, which reaches the incredible size of 123,000 billion or 141,000 billion cubic feet, depending on which Soviet figures you read."

Siberian Deposits

They noted that the super-giant fields are generally found in Tyumen province in northwestern Siberia, whose reserves alone exceed those of the entire United States.

The Russians have reported the discovery in Siberia of "solid gas" deposits in the permafrost where it measures 2,500 feet in thickness and the gas combines with water under high pressure to form a hydrate. According to Russian estimates, there are more than 500,000 billion cubic feet of solid gas in the Soviet Arctic.

Any agreement with the Soviet Union would naturally have to take into consideration problems of national security and the potential interruption of supplies because of political differences.

But Mr. Netschert and Mr. Frasier argued that it was "unlikely that more than a few percent, at most, of the United States supply will ever come from this source."

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25th Annual Survey

Economic Group Says GNP In U.S. Will Grow by 8.7%

NEW YORK, Jan. 3 (Reuters).

The U.S. gross national product is expected to grow 8.7 percent this year and total \$1,143 billion for 1972 as a whole, according to 10 economists making up the Conference Board's economic forum.

Over 5 percent of this 1972 growth will represent real growth, they said. For 1971, 3 percent real growth was achieved.

The prediction came yesterday from the economic forum, which was making its 25th annual forecast. The Conference Board is a nonprofit business-research organization.

The forum also predicted that consumer prices will rise 3 percent during 1972, down from 4.6 percent in 1971, while wholesale prices are projected to increase 4 percent against 3.4 percent in 1971.

Over 5 percent of this 1972 growth will represent real growth.

New Buildup Of Inventories Likely in U.S.

By Edwin L. Dale Jr.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3 (NYT).

Manufacturers' inventories were essentially unchanged in November, continuing a sluggishness that lasted through most of 1971, the Commerce Department reported.

With sales, or shipments, showing a strong growth, the important ratio of inventories to sales showed a sharp drop, from 1.75 in October to 1.70 in November. In November of 1970, this ratio was 1.92.

The drop in the ratio signals the likelihood of a rebuilding of inventories in the months ahead—a key element in the projected strong performance of the economy.

As previously reported, on the basis of durable goods alone, new orders for manufactured goods rose strongly in November. The increase was \$3.3 billion to \$58.5 billion, a rise of 4.1 percent.

New orders for durable goods, at just under \$33.5 billion, were even higher than originally reported on the basis of preliminary estimates. New orders

New York Stock Exchange Trading

1971-72—Stocks and High. Low. Dlv. in \$										1971-72—Stocks and High. Low. Dlv. in \$										1971-72—Stocks and High. Low. Dlv. in \$									
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291	18	Aileen Inc.		23	216	21%	2112	2112		1464	812	Apco Co. 16	.16	36	10%	1012	1012	1012	1012+ .14	153	153	153	153	153	153	153	153	153	
574	4476	Air Prod. 208		23	5312	54%	5312	5312		2578	1464	APL Corp.	.16	173	21	2112	2112	2112	2112+ .14	153	153	153	153	153	153	153	153	153	
262	1612	Aircrco. 89		21	214	21%	2112	2112		105	104	Appr. p/c2.72	.22	213	21	2112	2112	2112	2112+ .14	153	153	153	153	153	153	153	153	153	
578	28	AJ Industries		163	414	4%	4112	4112		21500	10512	Appd. Mss.	.10514	10514	10514	10514+ .26	153	153	153	153	153	153	153	153	153	153			
484	3114	Alkona 12		35	3512	35%	3512	3512		78	77	Applied Mss.	.11214	46	1214	1214	1214	1214+ .14	153	153	153	153	153	153	153	153	153		
73	154	Ala Gas 1.10		3	17%	17%	1712	1712		158	117	ARA Svc. 1.18	.18	32	1314	1314	1314	1314+ .36	153	153	153	153	153	153	153	153	153		
2918	1441	Alaska Inter.		159	21	21%	2112	2112		2612	1441	ArcaCat. 1.49	.149	6	1914	1914	1914	1914+ .36	153	153	153	153	153	153	153	153	153		
46	19	AlbertoCo. 32		98	214	22%	2212	2212		3974	29	ArcaCatn. p/c2	.22	32	3212	3212	3212	3212+ .14	153	153	153	153	153	153	153	153	153		
1514	1012	Alberta 36		226	114	12%	1112	1112		4042	23	Arch Dan 1	.1	23	37	3712	3612	3712	3712+ .14	153	153	153	153	153	153	153	153	153	
244	15	A'can Atom 1		34	1812	18%	1812	1812		4572	176	Arctic Entrp.	.108	252	38%	3812	3712	3812	3812+ .14	153	153	153	153	153	153	153	153	153	
241	128	AlcoSiand. 30		59	164	17%	1712	1712		13	176	Arct. PSV 1.08	.08	68	2014	2014	2014	2014+ .36	153	153	153	153	153	153	153	153	153		
5412	3824	Alcon Lab. 26		51	512	51%	5012	5012		1812	1812	Arians D Str	.49	514	514	514	514	514	514	514	514	514	514	514	514	514	514	514	
3134	18	Alexandr. 1.20		5	22%	22%	2212	2212		2274	1812	Arlan RattyDv	.15	29	1512	1512	1512	1512+ .14	153	153	153	153	153	153	153	153	153		
174	114	AltAmlt. 229		31	13	13%	1212	1212		2374	154	Armeo Sh. 1	.1	158	20%	2012	2012	2012	2012+ .36	153	153	153	153	153	153	153	153	153	
1812	972	Alleg. Cpp. 22		276	76	132	12%	1212	1212		2612	54	Armc p/c2.10	.210	25	29	2912	2912	2912	2912+ .36	153	153	153	153	153	153	153	153	153
324	16	AllegLud. pf 3		1	174	18%	1812	1812		4574	54	Armt. Ck. 83	.83	30	4312	4312	4312	4312+ .14	153	153	153	153	153	153	153	153	153		
451	35	AllegLud. pf 3		5	3812	38%	3812	3812		4732	35	Arm Ru 1.65	.165	36	4012	4012	4012	4012+ .14	153	153	153	153	153	153	153	153	153		
2518	1912	AllegPw. 1.26		82	22	22%	2212	2212		2474	12	Arco Corp. 90	.90	11	1812	1912	1812	1912+ .14	153	153	153	153	153	153	153	153	153		
2514	1394	AlenElle. 87		36	164	17%	1612	1612		2524	114	Arilene RattyDv	.114	29	1512	1512	1512	1512+ .14	153	153	153	153	153	153	153	153	153		
343	2378	Allied Ch. 1.20		21	2912	29%	2912	2912		2578	21	AtchCo. 1.40	.140	23	24	2412	2412	2412	2412+ .14	153	153	153	153	153	153	153	153	153	
4112	2416	Allied Mtn. 45		3	4032	40%	4012	4012		2612	52	AtChCo. p/c2.4	.24	230	58	58	58	58	58+ 23	153	153	153	153	153	153	153	153	153	
2514	1514	AllDills. 409		3	20	20	19%	1912	1912		2674	117	AtRich p/c1.42	.142	191	7112	7112	7112	7112+ .14	153	153	153	153	153	153	153	153	153	
2214	1412	Allied Pd. 68		30	20	20	19%	1912	1912		2734	61	AtRich p/c1.75	.175	2430	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55
474	10	AlliedPd. pf 3		1	4614	45%	4614	4614		2794	51	AtRich p/c1.75	.175	2430	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	
493	37	AllBrdns. 2.20		52	424	42%	4212	4212		2854	35	AtSbd. Ck. 2.20	.2.20	36	4312	4312	4312	4312+ .14	153	153	153	153	153	153	153	153	153		
2514	25	AllBrdns. 1.20		57	27	27%	2712	2712		2912	176	AtSbd. Ck. 2.20	.2.20	36	4312	4312	4312	4312+ .14	153	153	153	153	153	153	153	153	153		
4974	2524	AllBrdns. M. 25		24	4412	44%	4412	4412		2974	176	AtSbd. Ck. 2.20	.2.20	36	4312	4312	4312	4312+ .14	153	153	153	153	153	153	153	153	153		
4974	2474	All Can. 2.23		179	32	32%	3212	3212		3034	32	AtSbd. Ck. 2.20	.2.20	36	4312	4312	4312	4312+ .14	153	153	153	153	153	153	153	153	153		
2474	2474	All Can. 1.75		44	274	27%	2712	2712		3034	32	AtSbd. Ck. 2.20	.2.20	36	4312	4312	4312	4312+ .14	153	153	153	153	153	153	153	153	153		
4974	2474	All Can. 1.70		79	274	27%	2712	2712		3034	32	AtSbd. Ck. 2.20	.2.20	36	4312	4312	4312	4312+ .14	153	153	153	153	153	153	153	153	153		
2474	2474	All Can. 1.60		44	274	27%	2712	2712		3034	32	AtSbd. Ck. 2.20	.2.20	36	4312	4312	4312	4312+ .14	153	153	153	153	153	153	153	153	153		
4974	2474	All Can. 1.56		44	274	27%	2712	2712		3034	32	AtSbd. Ck. 2.20	.2.20	36	4312	4312	4312	4312+ .14	153	153	153	153	153	153	153	153	153		
2474	2474	All Can. 1.52		44	274	27%	2712	2712		3034	32	AtSbd. Ck. 2.20	.2.20	36	4312	4312	4312	4312+ .14	153	153	153	153	153	153	153	153	153		
4974	2474	All Can. 1.48		44	274	27%	2712	2712		3034	32	AtSbd. Ck. 2.20	.2.20	36	4312	4312	4312	4312+ .14	153	153	153	153	153	153	153	153	153		
2474	2474	All Can. 1.44		44	274	27%	2712	2712		3034	32	AtSbd. Ck. 2.20	.2.20	36	4312	4312	4312	4312+ .14	153	153	153	153	153	153	153	153	153		
4974	2474	All Can. 1.40		44	274	27%	2712	2712		3034	32	AtSbd. Ck. 2.20	.2.20	36	4312	4312	4312	4312+ .14	153	153	153	153	153	153	153	153	153		
2474	2474	All Can. 1.36		44	274	27%	2712	2712		3034	32	AtSbd. Ck. 2.20	.2																

INDUSTRIALS

Toronto Stocks									
Closing prices on Jan. 3, 1971									
50 Acklands	High	Low	Last	Chg'e					
775 A bla GT	7.75	7.7	7.75						
103 Abla NG	51	51	51						
250 Argus pfc	20	20	20						
703 Bk Nova S	97 ^a	97 ^a	97 ^a						
115 Bell Can	62 ^a	62 ^a	62 ^a						
128 Block Bros	2.95	2.95	2.95						
2205 Bovis	1.70	1.85	1.73	+ .15					
101 Calg Pow	26 ^a	26 ^a	26 ^a						
275 Can Malt	26 ^a	26	26 ^a	+ .1					
375 Can Pack	19	19	19						
3014 CanPerm Mig	172 ^a	171 ^a	172 ^a	+ 1 ^a					
1120 Cdn Chs S	14 ^a	14 ^a	14 ^a	+ 1 ^a					
183 Cdn Hyd're	14	14	14	+ 1 ^a					
3075 Cdn Im Bk	24 ^a	24 ^b	24 ^a	+ 2 ^a					
7.3 Cdn Int Gas	91 ^a	91	91 ^a						
10 Cdn Tire	40	50	40						
2000 Capital Div	57	54	57	+ .03					
925 Chemc'l	4.75	4.75	4.75	- .10					
163 Cmwithl Irrn	11 ^a	11 ^a	11 ^a	- .1					
1326 Con Build	1.55	1.50	1.55	+ .05					
2605 Consun Gas	15 ^a	15 ^a	15 ^a						
102 Crush Int	172 ^a	172 ^a	172 ^a	+ 1 ^a					
510 Cygnus A	51 ^a	51 ^a	51 ^a	- .1					
129 Cygnus B	57 ^a	57 ^a	57 ^a						
25 Dom Fdr's	24 ^a	24 ^a	24 ^a						
1579 Dom Stores	1.50 ^a	1.50 ^a	1.50 ^a						
102 DuPonl Can	20 ^a	20 ^a	20 ^a	+ 1 ^a					
53 Emco	67 ^a	67 ^a	67 ^a	+ .1					
53 Faton	63	83	63						
200 FKED Grain	8	8	8						
523 Fraser	12 ^a	12 ^a	12 ^a	- .1					
25 Gen Dist Con	19 ^a	19 ^a	19 ^a	- .1					
73 GL L Pcp	17 ^a	17 ^a	17 ^a						
103 Greynd Can	15 ^a	15 ^a	15 ^a	+ 1 ^a					
2225 Guar Trust	14 ^a	14 ^a	14 ^a	+ 1 ^a					
205 Gulf Can	25 ^a	25	25 ^a	+ .05					
502 Hawk Sid	2.65	2.65	2.65	+ .05					
1651 Hudson Bay	151 ^a	151 ^a	151 ^a	- .1					
233 Huron & Erie	20 ^a	20 ^a	20 ^a	+ 1 ^a					
1475 IAC Ltd	19 ^a	19 ^a	19 ^a	+ 1 ^a					
12 Inland Gas	12 ^a	12 ^a	12 ^a						
102 Int P Line	27 ^a	29 ^a	27 ^a	+ .36					
113 Inv Grp A	8	8	8						
3205 Kaiser R	4.05	4.00	4.05	+ .15					
651 Labatt J	22 ^a	22 ^a	22 ^a	+ 1 ^a					
1131 Lazard	9	9	9						
162 Labatt A	55 ^a	55 ^a	55 ^a	- .1					
472 Labtech B	55 ^a	55 ^a	55 ^a	- .1					
212 Lcc	3.21	3.28	3.29						
202 Macmillan Bl	25 ^a	25 ^a	25 ^a						
674 Moore	28 ^a	30 ^a	29 ^a	+ 1 ^a					
1521 Ncr Cl G	16 ^a	15 ^a	15 ^a	+ 1 ^a					
522 CSR Ind	5.00	4.80	4.90						
2268 Chavas A	11 ^a	11 ^a	11 ^a	+ 1 ^a					
503 Pembina A	7	7	7	+ 1 ^a					
433 Rothmans	16	16	16						
421 Shell Can A	21 ^a	20 ^a	20 ^a	+ .05					
221 Siemens	1.14	1.14	1.14						
300 Std Brsng Ltd	13 ^a	13 ^a	13 ^a						
1157 Steel Can	26 ^a	26 ^a	26 ^a	- .1					
105 Texaco Can	37 ^a	37 ^a	37 ^a	- .1					
175 Them Newspap	29	29	29						
2055 Tim Drm Bk	29 ^a	29 ^a	29 ^a						
550 Trad Grp A	15 ^a	15 ^a	15 ^a						
620 Trans Can	35 ^a	35 ^a	35 ^a						
1625 Trans Mt	20 ^a	20 ^a	20 ^a						
1203 Un CarbCan	13 ^a	13 ^a	13 ^a						
109 Un Gas Can	14 ^a	14 ^a	14 ^a						
66 Un O Can	46	45	45						
450 Versatile	3.95	3.85	3.95	+ .25					
403 Wal-mart	6	6	6	+ .1					
450 Woodwoods	13 ^a	13 ^a	13 ^a	- .1					
480 W Cdn Seed	4.55	4.55	4.55						
160 Wtchng Can	1.50 ^a	1.45 ^a	1.45 ^a	- .1					
150 Weston	18	18	18	- .1					
520 White Pass	97 ^a	97 ^a	97 ^a	- .1					
MINES									
1000 Alum	2.40	2.38	2.40	+ .03					
1259 Belf Ccp	17.62	17.37	17.62	+ .25					
17658 B'or	2.40	1.85	2.39	+ .57					
2760 Brenda	4.20	4.20	4.20	+ .0					
5230 Burn MS	2.95	2.81	2.81	- .14					
5230 Camfile	2.35	2.39	2.35	+ .20					
4200 Can Tung	1.60	1.60	1.60						
2008 ChinaCity	1.96	1.91	1.94	- .06					
708 C Marben	1.70	1.70	1.70	+ .02					
5230 Morris	1.47	1.6	1.45	- .01					
1203 C Remer	1.55	1.55	1.55						
715 Copper	1.25	1.31	1.25						
550 Cromic	7.50	7.52	7.50						
1418 Denals	26.37	25.53	26.37	+ .67					
2050 Glant Msc	4.90	4.50	4.90	+ .10					
50 Gnt Ykmf	6.93	6.93	6.90						
850 La Lux	2.00	2.01	2.05	+ .04					
123 Liberton	10.00	10.30	10.00						
Montreal Stocks									
1652 Bank Mont	18 ^a	18 ^a	18 ^a	- .1					
551 CAE Ind	4.80	4.50	4.50	+ .05					
75 Can Cement	45 ^a	45 ^a	45 ^a	- .1					
109 Con Bath	71 ^a	71 ^a	71 ^a	- .1					
100 Fndl Col	16 ^a	16 ^a	16 ^a						
1001 Imasco	19 ^a	19 ^a	19 ^a	- .1					
150 Molson A	19 ^a	19 ^a	19 ^a	- .1					
152 Phoenix Co	7.55	7.55	7.85	- .10					
202 Power Cp	51 ^a	51 ^a	51 ^a	- .1					
550 Royal Bank	21 ^a	21 ^a	21 ^a	- .1					
325 Royal Trst	36 ^a	36 ^a	36 ^a	+ .2					
501 St L Colum	1.30	1.30	1.30	+ .05					
502 Steinberg A	22	22	22						
Fidelity Express:									
Cash	9.30	10.14							
Income	9.45	9.45							
Cash/Cap	12.35	13.51							
Fidelity Group:									
Canada	29.14	29.14							
Capit	12.45	12.45							
Lorain's Sayles:									
Group:									
182 Sullivan	2.70	2.70	2.70	+ .02					
900 Teck A	4.75	4.65	4.75						
183 Teck B	4.25	4.15	4.25						
700 Un Siscoe	1.75	1.70	1.75						
200 Vt Mines	2.60	2.60	2.60						
100 York Beer	4.30	4.30	4.30						
OILS & GAS									
206 Alminex	5.25	5.20	5.20	- .10					
853 B P Oil	6.10	6.10	6.10	- .05					
200 Chief Dev	8.10	8.10	8.10	- .20					
1520 Clark C	3.75	3.60	3.75	+ .15					
240 Francan	4.70	4.70	4.70	+ .20					
1100 Nat Petrol	2.60	2.51	2.51	- .09					
2200 Num OG	12.75	12.42	12.75	+ .25					
857 Pan Cdn	14.75	14.50	14.75	+ .25					
5523 Pan/Ocn	12.37	12.00	12.37	+ .12					
200 Petrol	1.32	1.32	1.32	- .07					
1602 Place G	1.00	1.00	1.00						
3409 Steens	9.05	9.00	9.08	- .03					
2200 Spooner	1.09	1.06	1.06	- .01					
Total sales	712,000	shares.							

International Bonds Traded in U.S.

Bonds Traded in Europe by Indicated Prices

Dollar Bonds		January Indicated Prices		February Indicated Prices		March Indicated Prices		April Indicated Prices		May Indicated Prices		June Indicated Prices		July Indicated Prices		August Indicated Prices		September Indicated Prices		October Indicated Prices		November Indicated Prices		December Indicated Prices	
A&L Ins Co	\$ 43	99	101	EquityF	514-87	87	90	Archer	C Corp	8.03	9.13	Trard	24.63	21.14	Massachusetts Co.	8.56	9.38	Spectra	7.77	8.32					
Aerojet Gen Corp	104	107	105	EastKodak	41-03	50	56	Financial	Pros	11.29	12.52	Indep	7.19	7.88	State BondGrp	5.32	6.03								
Alcoa	116	120	115	Fed. Corp.	4-1-33	33	34	Dyna	4.23	4.75	Mass	11.73	12.85	Com F	5.76	6.03									
Altev	104	104	104	Firestone	5-1	52	56	Induct	3.92	4.03	Div Fd	4.18	4.67	Div Fd	4.18	4.67									
AMF	124	124	124	Ford	5-93	52	56	Incarn	6.10	6.50	Prog F	4.19	4.59	MIG	12.47	13.63	STIFRM Gt	4.59	4.99						
AMF Int'l	124	124	124	Ford 6-53	52	54	Vert	4.35	4.76	State St	13.02	14.23	State St	47.93	48.67	Stein Roe	15.16	16.39							
Amoco	124	124	124	Fujii Photo	6-1-25	52	54	Astrom	4.83	5.21	MFD	14.54	15.89	Funds:											
Amoco	124	124	124	GlenElect	4-1-45	52	54	Axe Houghton			Mates	3.56	3.56	Am Ird	4.27	4.27									
Amoco	124	124	124	GenFoods	4-1-01	52	54	Fnd B	5.65	6.14	Mathers	14.18	14.18	Asso F	1.31	1.31									
Amoco	124	124	124	Gillette	4-1-23	52	54	Stock	6.93	7.39	Mid AM	5.93	6.43												
Amoco	124	124	124	Hitachi	4-1-24	52	54	Babson	9.41	9.71	Moody	13.14	13.14												
Amoco	124	124	124	Hokkaido Imps	3-35	52	54	Bavik Fd	8.82	9.77	Moody's	13.08	13.98												
Amoco	124	124	124	Honeywell	5-23	52	54	Bayuk Gr	4.20	5.61	MIF Fd	8.57	9.23												
Amoco	124	124	124	I S E	5-53	52	54	Beach Hill	11.03	11.71	MIF Gth	5.54	5.99												
Amoco	124	124	124	IS E	4-1-29	52	54	Founders	12.01	15.01	M Mgmt	unavail	unavail												
Amoco	124	124	124	Ital	6-1-37	52	54	Group:	17.01	20.51	Mit Ohashi	7.35	8.05												
Amoco	124	124	124	J Logistic	2-53	52	54	Berg Ken	11.07	11.71	Mit Ohashi	16.92	17.95	Summit	11.49	12.59									
Amoco	124	124	124	Kidde	5-65	52	54	Berk Gr	5.84	6.35	Mut Fd	2.00	2.80	Tech	7.45	8.19									
Amoco	124	124	124	Konanaco	6-1-64	52	54	Bandsk	6.43	7.13	NEA Mut	13.30	16.71	TMR App	9.71	10.61									
Amoco	124	124	124	Kubota	6-1-84	52	54	Bent Fon	11.17	12.44	Nat Ind	11.32	11.52	Teacher	10.74	11.19									
Amoco	124	124	124	Lease	5-38	52	54	Bruce Fa	3.93	4.23	Nat Sector														
Amoco	124	124	124	Lessco Int	5-32	52	54	Bullock Ca Vin			Sec:														
Amoco	124	124	124	LTV	5-38	52	54	Burke	15.01	16.24	Balan	11.03	12.85												
Amoco	124	124	124	Mar-Elect	5-63	52	54	Carida	19.57	21.40	Bond	5.14	5.82												
Amoco	124	124	124	Mitchell	6-1-35	52	54	David	3.75	4.73	David	5.94	6.49												
Amoco	124	124	124	Atlas	4-1-73	52	54	NY Var	11.61	12.42	Dimm	9.02	10.73												
Amoco	124	124	124	Altubust Intl	7-35	52	54	Burnh Fd	14.64	15.44	Divid	4.26	4.77												
Amoco	124	124	124	Alutusbus Th	7-35	52	54	Burnh Gr	10.20	11.50	Driv Eq	11.23	12.34												
Amoco	124	124	124	Alutusbus Th	7-35	52	54	Burnh Inv	11.00	11.50	Driv Hrd	13.14	13.14												
Amoco	124	124	124	Alutusbus Th	7-35	52	54	Burnh Mgt	7.75	7.84	Driv Inv	3.40	4.54												
Amoco	124	124	124	Motorola	4-1-93	52	54	CG Fund	10.95	11.54	Driv Inc	5.66	5.97												
Amoco	124	124	124	Murphy Oil	5-37	52	54	Comm:	13.14	11.58	Driv Inv	8.59	8.83												
Amoco	124	124	124	Nabisco	5-37	52	54	Capam	8.11	8.59	Driv Inv	16.47	17.90												
Amoco	124	124	124	Caevs III	5-77	52	54	Capit Cth	2.52	2.56	New Cct	6.75	7.38												
Amoco	124	124	124	PanAm	5-1-53	52	54	Capit Sh	6.76	7.41	New Cfd	11.73	12.82												
Amoco	124	124	124	Pennay J C	4-1-59	52	54	Centry Sh	13.03	14.35	New Wld	13.54	14.30												
Amoco	124	124	124	Pepsico	4-1-51	52	54	Channing	12.72	14.97	Newton	17.31	19.13												
Amoco	124	124	124	PhilStar	4-1-29	52	54	Ba an	1.17	1.33	Nich Strg	20.37	22.27												
Amoco	124	124	124	Phil Lant	4-2-13	52	54	Com St	1.57	1.85	Oceanogr	15.58	15.48												
Amoco	124	124	124	RCA-L	5-1-53	52	54	Con Grp	8.47	8.57	Omega	7.01	7.13												
Amoco	124	124	124	Revon	4-1-71	52	54	Con Inv	1.17	1.26	One Fund	14.16	15.48												
Amoco	124	124	124	Reynolds	5-1-53	52	54	Con Mgt	10.50	11.50	OTC Fund	9.57	10.45												
Amoco	124	124	124	Startar	4-1-61	52	54	Con Inv	1.17	1.26	OTC Inv	16.60	16.60												
Amoco	124	124	124	Texaco	4-1-72	52	54	Con Inv	1.17	1.26	OTC Inv	25.28	25.64												
Amoco	124	124	124	Texaco	5-1-53	52	54	Chase Gr	10.50	11.50	O'Neill	12.93	13.93												
Amoco	124	124	124	Texaco	5-1-53	52	54	Frd	10.50	11.50	Param M	8.74	9.25												
Amoco	124	124	124	Texaco	5-1-53	52	54	Frd Cap	7.65	8.59	Paul Rvr	8.33	9.10												
Amoco	124	124	124	Texaco	5-1-53	52	54	Strt Inv	1.17	1.26	Pen Sq	7.65	7.85												
Amoco	124	124	124	Texaco	5-1-53	52	54	Stock	1.17	1.26	Pen Sq	16.20	16.40												
Amoco	124	124	124	Texaco	5-1-53	52	54	Chem cl	1.17	1.26	Pen Sq	18.19	18.78												
Amoco	124	124	124	Texaco	5-1-53	52	54	Colen Grp	4.42	4.64	Pen Sq	18.26	18.70												
Amoco	124	124	124	Texaco	5-1-53	52	54	Equity	4.42	4.64	Pen Sq	18.33	18.73												
Amoco	124	124	124	Texaco	5-1-53	52	54	Fund	4.42	4.64	Pen Sq	18.40	18.73												
Amoco	124	124	124	Texaco	5-1-53	52	54	Granth	4.42	4.64	Pen Sq	18.47	18.73												
Amoco	124	124	124	Texaco	5-1-53	52	54	Incarn	4.42	4.64	Pen Sq	18.54	18.73												
Amoco	124	124	124	Texaco	5-1-53	52	54	Hedge	4.42	4.64	Pen Sq	18.61	18.73												
Amoco	124	124	124	Texaco	5-1-53	52	54	Hedge	4.42	4.64	Pen Sq	18.68	18.73												
Amoco	124	124	124	Texaco	5-1-53	52	54	Inv	4.42	4.64	Pen Sq	18.75	18.73												
Amoco	124	124	124	Texaco	5-1-53	52	54	Inv	17.09	17.30	Pen Sq	18.82	18.73												
Amoco	124	124	124	Texaco	5-1-53	52	54	Inv	17.09	17.30	Pen Sq	18.89	18.73												
Amoco	124	124	124	Texaco	5-1-53	52	54	Inv	17.09	17.30	Pen Sq	18.96	18.73												
Amoco	124	124	124	Texaco	5-1-53	52	54	Inv	17.09	17.30	Pen Sq	19.03	18.73												
Amoco	124	124	124	Texaco	5-1-53	52	54	Inv	17.09	17.30	Pen Sq	19.10	18.73												
Amoco	124	124	124	Texaco	5-1-53	52	54	Inv	17.09	17.30	Pen Sq	19.17	18.73												
Amoco	124	124	124	Texaco	5-1-53	52	54	Inv	17.09	17.30	Pen Sq	19.24	18.73												
Amoco	124	124	124	Texaco	5-1-53	52	54	Inv	17.09	17.30	Pen Sq	19.31	18.73												
Amoco	124	124	124	Texaco	5-1-53	52	54	Inv	17.09	17.30	Pen Sq	19.38	18.73												
Amoco	124	124	124	Texaco	5-1-53	52	54	Inv	17.09	17.30	Pen Sq	19.45	18.73												
Amoco	124	124	124	Texaco	5-1-53	52	54	Inv	17.09	17.30	Pen Sq	19.52	18.73												
Amoco	124	124	124	Texaco	5-1-53	52	54	Inv	17.09	17.30	Pen Sq	19.59	18.73												
Amoco	124	124	124	Texaco	5-1-53	52	54	Inv	17.09	17.30	Pen Sq	19.66	18.73												
Amoco	124	124	124	Texaco	5-1-53	52	54	Inv	17.09	17.30	Pen Sq	19.73	18.73												
Amoco	124	124	124	Texaco	5-1-53	52	54	Inv	17.09	17.30	Pen Sq	19.80	18.73												
Amoco	124	124	124	Texaco	5-1-53	52	54	Inv	17.09	17.30	Pen Sq	19.87	18.73												
Amoco	124	124	124	Texaco	5-1-53	52	54	Inv	17.09	17.30	Pen Sq	19.94	18.73												
Amoco	124	124	124	Texaco	5-1-53	52	54	Inv	17.09	17.30	Pen Sq	20.01	18.73												
Amoco	124	124	124	Texaco	5-1-53	52	54	Inv	17.09	17.30	Pen Sq	20.08	18.73												
Amoco	124	124	124	Texaco	5-1-53	52	54	Inv	17.09	17.30	Pen Sq	20.15	18.73												
Amoco	124	124	124	Texaco	5-1-53	52	54	Inv	17.09	17.30	Pen Sq	20.22	18.73												
Amoco	124	124	124	Texaco																					

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-1971-72- Stocks and High, Low, Div. In \$										-1971-72- Stocks and High, Low, Div. In \$										-1971-72- Stocks and High, Low, Div. In \$									
Sls.					Net					Sls.					Net					Sls.									
100s.	First.	High	Low	Last.	Chg/	100s.	First.	High	Low	Last.	Chg/	100s.	First.	High	Low	Last.	Chg/	100s.	First.	High	Low	Last.	Chg/						
6174 47% ChaseMarrk 2	70	58	58%	524	-14	18%	45%	33%	45%	44%	-16	14	19%	10%	10%	-16	14	12%	12%	12%	-16	14	12%	12%	12%	-16			
3212 ChasMT 25e	28	54	54%	529	-26	52%	52%	52%	52%	52%	-26	29	100%	101%	101%	-11	29	12%	12%	12%	-11	29	12%	12%	12%	-11			
1944 Checker Mot	2	207	207%	202	-20	204%	204%	204%	204%	204%	-20	23	21%	21%	21%	-18	23	100%	101%	101%	-18	23	100%	101%	101%	-18			
1516 75% Chiesen 24	123	124	124%	128	-11	124%	124%	124%	124%	124%	-11	23	21%	21%	21%	-18	23	100%	101%	101%	-18	23	100%	101%	101%	-18			
3215 15% Chemetra 40	125	21	21%	21	-21	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	-21	4744 34% Ethyl pfb 40	12	37%	37%	37%	-37%	12	100%	101%	101%	-37%	12	100%	101%	101%	-37%		
7070 51% ChesNY 2.50	58	564	564%	552	-56	564%	564%	564%	564%	564%	-56	2744 22% Evans Pd	41	26%	26%	26%	-25%	41	100%	101%	101%	-25%	41	100%	101%	101%	-25%		
4114 Ches Ohio	81	52%	52%	512	-51	512%	512%	512%	512%	512%	-51	2144 14% ExCellO 50	99	16%	17%	16%	-17%	99	100%	101%	101%	-17%	99	100%	101%	101%	-17%		
6014 44% Chesbgh 1.04	128	591	591%	584	-59	591%	591%	591%	591%	591%	-59	1744 17% Exticare	31	23	23	24%	-24%	31	24%	24%	24%	-24%	31	24%	24%	24%	-24%		
1324 7.5% Chk East III	5	101	101%	101	-100	101%	101%	101%	101%	101%	-100	F																	
35 2121 Chk Mill SP 25	25	13	13%	12%	-13	-13	-13	-13	-13	-13	-13																		
4514 33% ChkNeut 2	25	101	101%	101	-100	101%	101%	101%	101%	101%	-100	1216 12% Faberpe 40	145	17%	18%	17%	-18%	145	11%	11%	11%	-18%	145	11%	11%	11%	-18%		
3212 15% CRIP ct UP	98	262	262%	264	-27	262%	262%	262%	262%	262%	-27	4154 27% FactorA 60b	29	35%	35%	35%	-35%	29	100%	101%	101%	-35%	29	100%	101%	101%	-35%		
21 1514 Cr Rl ct NW	121	24%	24%	24%	-24	24%	24%	24%	24%	24%	-24	4816 18% Fairchild Com	59	26%	26%	26%	-27%	59	100%	101%	101%	-27%	59	100%	101%	101%	-27%		
1314 8% Checfull 20d	18	10%	10%	10%	-10	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	-10	1316 7% Fairmont 1	107	12%	12%	12%	-12%	107	100%	101%	101%	-12%	107	100%	101%	101%	-12%		
575 5% Chris Craft	72	55	55%	55	-54	55%	55%	55%	55%	55%	-54	8076 5% Faistoff 10e	316	8%	8%	8%	-8%	316	100%	101%	101%	-8%	316	100%	101%	101%	-8%		
2012 10% ChrisCraft evpt	1	111	111%	111	-111	111%	111%	111%	111%	111%	-111	1716 10% FamilyFin 40	23	17%	17%	17%	-17%	23	11%	11%	11%	-17%	23	11%	11%	11%	-17%		
12 5% ChrisCraft pvt	2	61	61%	61	-60	61%	61%	61%	61%	61%	-60	1716 7% Fanchise Inc	33	10%	10%	10%	-10%	33	100%	101%	101%	-10%	33	100%	101%	101%	-10%		
2414 14% Chromalit 40	34	18%	18%	18%	-18	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	-18	1716 7% Far West Fin	26	11	11%	11%	-11%	26	10%	10%	10%	-11%	26	10%	10%	10%	-11%		
2514 11% Chrysler w1	75	13%	13%	13%	-13	13%	13%	13%	13%	13%	-13	1716 1% Farah/Mfg 46	64	25%	26%	25%	-25%	64	100%	101%	101%	-25%	64	100%	101%	101%	-25%		
2514 19% CIT Mfg 2.02	130	22%	22%	22%	-22	22%	22%	22%	22%	22%	-22	3616 4% Fedders 50	45	42%	42%	42%	-42%	45	100%	101%	101%	-42%	45	100%	101%	101%	-42%		
2514 19% CinnBld 1.30	65	22%	22%	22%	-22	22%	22%	22%	22%	22%	-22	2344 2% FedFog 1.50	36	26%	26%	26%	-26%	36	100%	101%	101%	-26%	36	100%	101%	101%	-26%		
2124 22% Cintex 40	96	61%	61%	61%	-61	61%	61%	61%	61%	61%	-61	100% Fed FMN 1.20	103	12%	12%	12%	-12%	103	100%	101%	101%	-12%	103	100%	101%	101%	-12%		
1224 11% Cintex pfb 30	230	119	119%	119	-119	119%	119%	119%	119%	119%	-119	2516 2% FedHNNM 40	167	25%	25%	24%	-24%	167	100%	101%	101%	-24%	167	100%	101%	101%	-24%		
75 66 Cintex pfb 47.5	2100	67%	67%	67%	-67	67%	67%	67%	67%	67%	-67	1816 1% FedPapBd 50	5	24%	24%	24%	-24%	5	100%	101%	101%	-24%	5	100%	101%	101%	-24%		
64 54 Cinge pft 4	2130	57	57%	57	-56	57%	57%	57%	57%	57%	-56	1216 4% FedSigns 60	13	14%	14%	14%	-14%	13	100%	101%	101%	-14%	13	100%	101%	101%	-14%		
4812 33% CimMajac 1.40	53	52	52%	52	-51	52%	52%	52%	52%	52%	-51	4416 4% FedDepStir 1	228	3%	3%	3%	-3%	228	100%	101%	101%	-3%	228	100%	101%	101%	-3%		
3012 40% CIT Fin 2	130	57	57%	57	-56	57%	57%	57%	57%	57%	-56	1216 2% FedFeder Dey	3	8%	8%	8%	-8%	3	100%	101%	101%	-8%	3	100%	101%	101%	-8%		
3012 39% Citicorp 2.20	71	35%	35%	35%	-34	35%	35%	35%	35%	35%	-34	2012 1% FedFer Co 70	26	32%	32%	32%	-32%	26	100%	101%	101%	-32%	26	100%	101%	101%	-32%		
2512 14% City Invst 52	208	20	20%	20	-20	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	-20	3416 1% FedFibrd 70	113	24%	24%	24%	-24%	113	100%	101%	101%	-24%	113	100%	101%	101%	-24%		
1316 75% City Invst w1	100	9%	9%	9%	-9	9%	9%	9%	9%	9%	-9	4516 4% FedFlubn 8	155	41	41%	41%	-41%	155	100%	101%	101%	-41%	155	100%	101%	101%	-41%		
4916 26% Clark Eng 1.40	49	45%	45%	45%	-45	45%	45%	45%	45%	45%	-45	4174 1% Fieldct 1.40	35	21%	21%	21%	-21%	35	100%	101%	101%	-21%	35	100%	101%	101%	-21%		
1916 14% Clark Oil 40	20	15%	15%	15%	-15	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	-15	2916 1% Filtril 1.40	75	22%	22%	22%	-22%	75	100%	101%	101%	-22%	75	100%	101%	101%	-22%		
1916 55% Clev Cln 1.80	5	5%	5%	5%	-5	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	-5	2916 2% Firestone 60	36	16%	16%	16%	-16%	36	100%	101%	101%	-16%	36	100%	101%	101%	-16%		
3316 33% CleveII 1.24	127	28	28%	28%	-27	28%	28%	28%	28%	28%	-27	2916 22% Firestone 80	23	27	27%	27%	-27%	23	100%	101%	101%	-27%	23	100%	101%	101%	-27%		
6016 33% Cloxor 18	145	60	61%	59%	-58	59%	59%	59%	59%	59%	-58	3016 2% FlstCIC 1.50	65	38%	38%	38%	-38%	65	100%	101%	101%	-38%	65	100%	101%	101%	-38%		
2716 14% Cloxup p1	48	25%	25%	25%	-25	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	-25	3116 2% FlstMng 2.25	65	25%	25%	25%	-25%	65	100%	101%	101%	-25%	65	100%	101%	101%	-25%		
2116 17% CNA Fin 50	278	24%	24%	24%	-24	24%	24%	24%	24%	24%	-24	3216 1% FlstNbs 3	74	68	68%	68%	-68%	74	100%	101%	101%	-68%	74	100%	101%	101%	-68%		
3216 24% CNA pft AI.10	57	32	32%	32%	-32	32%	32%	32%	32%	32%	-32	3316 1% FlstNcity 1.22	215	21%	21%	21%	-21%	215	100%	101%	101%	-21%	215	100%	101%	101%	-21%		
5514 41% Coast Si Gas	50	51%	51%	51%	-50	51%	51%	51%	51%	51%	-50	3416 1% FlstNbsc 2	1	34	34%	34%	-34%	1	100%	101%	101%	-34%	1	100%	101%	101%	-34%		
2514 25% Cocali Bk 46	62	48%	48%	48%	-48	48%	48%	48%	48%	48%	-48	3516 1% FlstVabk 40	3	27%	27%	27%	-27%	3	100%	101%	101%	-27%	3	100%	101%	101%	-27%		
2116 20% ColecPnd 80	7	24	24%	24%	-23	24%	24%	24%	24%	24%	-23	3616 1% FlstWic 1.40	2	34%	34%	34%	-34%	2	100%	101%	101%	-34%	2	100%	101%	101%	-34%		
4116 43% Colgo P 07.50	132	59	59%	58%	-58	59%	58%	58%	58%	58%	-58	1916 1% Fisher Sci 1.6	25	17%	17%	17%	-17%	25	100%	101%	101%	-17%	25	100%	101%	101%	-17%		
3112 23% Collins Red	90	30%	30%	30%	-30	30%	30%	30%	30%	30%	-30	1916 1% Fleet Em 1.72	32	34%	34%	34%	-34%	32	100%	101%	101%	-34%	32	100%	101%	101%	-34%		
4212 31% Colons 1.40	35	42%	42%	42%	-42	42%	42%	42%	42%	42%	-42	1416 10% Fleming 50	71	12%	12%	12%	-12%	71	100%	101%	101%	-12%	71	100%	101%	101%	-12%		
2616 25% Colomist 1.60	71	28%	28%	28%	-28	28%	28%	28%	28%	28%	-28	3716 7% Film pfa 4.25	2100	87	87%	87%	-87%	2100	100%	101%	101%	-87%	2100	100%	101%	101%	-87%		
5512 45% Colovt Ind .50	4	48%	48%	48%	-48	48%	48%	48%	48%	48%	-48	4416 2% Film pfa 2.25	4	41%	41%	41%	-41%	4	100%	101%	101%	-41%	4	100%	101%	101%	-41%		
2012 19% Con pft 5.25	5	22%	22%	22%	-21	22%	22%	22%	22%	22%	-21	3816 2% FilmE Coast	23	31%	31%	31%	-31%	23	100%	101%	101%	-31%	23	100%	101%	101%	-31%		
3012 30% Cos A.10b	48	45%	45%	45%	-45	45%	45%	45%	45%	45%	-45	3916 1% Flue Pow 1.6	16	46	46%	46%	-46%	16	100%	101%	101%	-46%	16	100%	101%	101%	-46%		
24 2012 CBS p1	2	32	32%	32%	-32	32%	32%	32%	32%	32%	-32	4016 1% FlueWlt 2.12	534	72%	72%	72%	-72%	534	100%	101%	101%	-72%	534	100%	101%	101%	-72%		
2916 17% ColoGas 1.76	51	32%	32%	32%	-32	32%																							

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C		G											
2624	18% Con Mill 1	157	6474	6474	6414	6414	-46	2	16	18	18	18	9%
3424	2% Commitee 44c	15	2212	2226	2226	2234	+1%	4614	4614	4614	4614	4614	4614
29	15% Comrac 50	21	2916	2916	29	29	29	22	22	22	22	22	22
7214	24% Con Eds 1.80	304	2576	2576	2576	26	+1%	2676	2676	2676	2676	2676	2676
68	63% ConEd pcf d 5	16	6616	6616	6616	6616	+1%	3796	3796	3796	3796	3796	3796
48%	58% ConEx pcf A4.65	930	62	62	62	62	+1%	2614	2614	2614	2614	2614	2614
118	100% Con Fds 1.50	46	4744	4744	4744	4744	+1%	1314	1314	1314	1314	1314	1314
56	230% Con FreqH 1.25	129	55	55	55	55	+1%	10	10614	10614	10614	10614	10614
124	5% Con Leasing	211	1114	1114	1114	1114	+1%	211	211	211	211	211	211
33	27% ConNatG 1.95	41	304	304	304	304	+1%	70	314	3136	3136	3136	3136
10214	94% ConPw pf7.45	3	10214	10214	10214	10214	+1%	10214	10214	10214	10214	10214	10214
72	60% ConPw pf4.32	256664	64	64	64	64	+1%	2130	2130	2130	2130	2130	2130
73	59% ConPw pf4.15	2130	64	64	64	64	+1%	194	21	2114	2114	2114	2114
4514	26% ConI Can 1.60	104	3214	3214	3114	3114	+1%	59	314	314	314	314	314
6424	59% Ct Can pf4.25	22	64	64	63	63	+1%	22	22	22	22	22	22
1114	54% ConI Corp	24	616	616	616	616	+1%	54	4124	4124	4124	4124	4124
5214	36% ConI Corp 2b	54	4124	4124	4124	4124	+1%	4124	4124	4124	4124	4124	4124
5414	41% Cl Cp pf4.20	14	4576	4576	4576	4576	+1%	4576	4576	4576	4576	4576	4576
5212	42% Cl Cp pf2.20	1	4576	4576	4576	4576	+1%	4576	4576	4576	4576	4576	4576
4056	21% ConII R 2.39	125	2274	2274	2274	2274	+1%	53	124	124	124	124	124
1348	8% Con Invst	22	124	124	124	124	+1%	22	124	124	124	124	124
2412	12% ConMig 22e	22	124	124	124	124	+1%	22	22	22	22	22	22
3514	24% Con Oil 1.50	156	2914	2914	2914	2914	+1%	2	43	43	43	43	43
56	37% Con Oli pf 2	11	1072	11	1072	1072	+1%	11	1072	1072	1072	1072	1072
1275	8% Con Sh 1.40	178	2234	2234	2234	2234	+1%	178	2234	2234	2234	2234	2234
2714	19% Con Tel 1.30	22	22	22	22	22	+1%	22	22	22	22	22	22
85	22% Control Data	250	4614	4614	4614	4614	+1%	4794	4794	4794	4794	4794	4794
3114	31% Comwood 1.90	4	3214	3214	3214	3214	+1%	18	2014	2014	2014	2014	2014
3624	16% Cook Util 50	18	2014	2014	2014	2014	+1%	21	2314	2314	2314	2314	2314
3718	18% Cooper Labs	36	27	27	27	27	+1%	27	27	27	27	27	27
2824	18% CooperTR 2.56	52	1674	17	1674	17	+1%	4944	4944	4944	4944	4944	4944
4214	16% CoopT pf1.25	6	1596	1596	1596	1596	+1%	2124	2124	2124	2124	2124	2124
5214	53% Copeland 1.20	4	7512	7512	7512	7512	+1%	122	1914	1914	1914	1914	1914
2712	15% Cope Rhne	22	1914	1914	1914	1914	+1%	22	1914	1914	1914	1914	1914
1216	12% Cowid SII 1.	23	1914	1914	1914	1914	+1%	18	1814	1814	1814	1814	1814
14612	14% CowG'W 2.50	164	1814	1814	1814	1814	+1%	18	10	10	10	10	10
1312	8% Cowles Com	3	3714	3714	3714	3714	+1%	1811	3124	3124	3124	3124	3124
3512	17% Cos Bdotc 30	37	3124	3124	3124	3124	+1%	3124	3124	3124	3124	3124	3124
3914	24% CPCI Int'l 1.70	181	3124	3124	3124	3124	+1%	3124	3124	3124	3124	3124	3124
59	33% Crane 1.60b	18	4514	4514	4514	4514	+1%	4514	4514	4514	4514	4514	4514
24	17% Crfin 72	48	2314	2314	2314	2314	+1%	2314	2314	2314	2314	2314	2314
4112	31% CrockNth 1.65	12	3514	3514	3514	3514	+1%	2014	2014	2014	2014	2014	2014
20	14% Crmpk 8.0	46	1814	1814	1814	1814	+1%	1814	1814	1814	1814	1814	1814
32	21% CruiseHnd 1	15	32	32	32	32	+1%	15	32	32	32	32	32
1642	81% CrewColl 4.55	122	1114	12	1114	12	+1%	1114	3124	3124	3124	3124	3124
1714	17% Crown Cork	74	1914	1914	1914	1914	+1%	1914	1914	1914	1914	1914	1914
2714	24% CrwnZell 1.20	125	34	34	34	34	+1%	34	34	34	34	34	34
66	57% Crzn Cpt 2.0	120	61	61	61	61	+1%	61	4614	4614	4614	4614	4614
3114	18% CTS Corp 4.0	47	2814	2814	2814	2814	+1%	2814	2814	2814	2814	2814	2814
2014	14% Culiseen 2.0	7	17	17	17	17	+1%	17	17	17	17	17	17
56	36% CumEmp 5.8	40	52%	52%	52%	52%	+1%	52%	52%	52%	52%	52%	52%
1314	7 Conn Drug	19	924	924	924	924	+1%	924	924	924	924	924	924
1014	10% CurtissWrti	105	1314	1314	1314	1314	+1%	1314	1314	1314	1314	1314	1314
2914	15% CurtissWrti A	9	1756	1756	1756	1756	+1%	1756	1756	1756	1756	1756	1756
4514	28% CutlerH 1.20	19	1012	1012	1012	1012	+1%	1012	1012	1012	1012	1012	1012
91%	55% Jaeger Mich	4	71	71	71	71	+1%	71	4214	4214	4214	4214	4214
42%	24% JamesF 32	52	4214	4214	4214	4214	+1%	4214	4214	4214	4214	4214	4214
24%	14% Jantzen 69	114	1012	1114	1114	1114	+1%	1012	1114	1114	1114	1114	1114
12%	8% JapnFd 1.66	33	912	10	10	10	+1%	912	10	10	10	10	10
49%	27% JeffPilot 88	10	4814	4814	4814	4814	+1%	4814	4814	4814	4814	4814	4814
113%	106% JerCP pf9.35	291	1114	1114	1114	1114	+1%	1114	1114	1114	1114	1114	1114
60	50% JerCPf 4	114	1114	1114	1114	1114	+1%	1114	1114	1114	1114	1114	1114
4614	51% Jewel Co 1.60	221	2214	2214	2214	2214	+1%	2214	2214	2214	2214	2214	2214
50	32% Jim Walt 50	13	1214	1214	1214	1214	+1%	1214	1214	1214	1214	1214	1214
24%	13% Jim Walt pf 1	2008	1314	1314	1314	1314	+1%	1314	1314	1314	1314	1314	1314
99%	36% JohnMan 1.20	57	4112	4112	4112	4112	+1%	4112	4112	4112	4112	4112	4112
38%	24% JohnSvC .80	16	3214	3214	3214	3214	+1%	3214	3214	3214	3214	3214	3214
69	57% John Svc pf 2	124	4214	4214	4214	4214	+1%	4214	4214	4214	4214	4214	4214
6512	48% JonLang .80	124	1214	1214	1214	1214	+1%	1214	1214	1214	1214	1214	1214
79	56% JonLangpf 4.75	1	51	2314	2314	2314	2314	+1%	2314	2314	2314	2314	2314
72	49% Kal Af 4.12	8	514	514	514	514	+1%	514	514	514	514	514	514
24	12% KalsCem .59	7	1514	1514	1514	1514	+1%	1514	1514	1514	1514	1514	1514
52	52% KalCm pf2.52	1	38	38	38	38	+1%	38	38	38	38	38	38
2456	11% Kanemir .10g	39	1514	1514	1514	1514	+1%	1514	1514	1514	1514	1514	1514
36	35% KCHPL 2.08	39	3412	3412	3412	3412	+1%	3412	3412	3412	3412	3412	3412
57	50% KC PL pf3.00	2530	5214	5214	5214	5214	+1%	5214	5214	5214	5214	5214	5214
44	314% KC Sol Ind 2	6	3714	3714	3714	3714	+1%	3714	3714	3714	3714	3714	3714
15	13% KC Sol pf 1	20	3114	3114	3114	3114	+1%	3114	3114	3114	3114	3114	3114
2454	22% Kan GE 1.44	16	2374	2374	2374	2374	+1%	2374	2374	2374	2374	2374	2374
7814	19% KanNet 1.32	2	1714	1714	1714	1714	+1%	1714	1714	1714	1714	1714	1714
2814	24% KanPL 1.38	16	2714	2714	2714	2714	+1%	2714	2714	2714	2714	2714	2714
77	9% Katy Ind 1.46	44	1214	1214	1214	1214	+1%	1214	1214	1214	1214	1214	1214
44	26% Katy pfB 1.46	7	3214	3214	3214	3214	+1%	3214	3214	3214	3214	3214	3214
4514	10% KaufrBrd 10	193	4112	4112	4112	4112	+1%	4112	4112	4112	4112	4112	4112
1412	14% KaysRto .50	3	2314	2314	2314	2314	+1%	2314	2314	2314	2314	2314	2314
3746	25% Keebler .70	53	3214	3214	3214	3214	+1%	3214	3214	3214	3214	3214	3214
2014	17% Keebler Ind	33	2514	2514	2514	2514	+1%	2514	2514	2514	2514	2514	2514
22	25% Keelepl 1.30	67	2714	2714	2714	2714	+1%	2714	2714	2714	2714	2714	2714
46	25% Kelseyh .1.30	41	34	34	34	34	+1%	34	34	34	34	34	34
214	25% Kendall .50	33	4112	4112	4112	4112	+1%	4112	4112	4112	4112	4112	4112
214	25% Kennmetl .50	17	2014	2014	2014	2014	+1%	2014	2014	2014	2014	2014	2014
1014	25% KerriMcG .40	57	4312	4312	4312	4312	+1%	4312	4312	4312	4312	4312	4312
1014	31% KerriMcG .50	1	3412	3412	3412	3412	+1%	3412	3412	3412	3412	3412	3412
2014	13% Keystra Cons	111	1514	1514	1514	1514	+1%	1514	1514	1514	1514	1514	1514
3134	23% KiddCo .69	111	3112	3112	3112	3112	+1%	3112	3112	3112	3112	3112	3112
71	52% Kidd pf A2.20	120	1214	1214	1214	1214	+1%	1214</					

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D		E		F		G		H		I		J		K		L		M			
554	324	Damon Corp	53	51%	51%	50%	51V2 -	46	614	Geoffry O.	1,13g	26	844	84%	83%	84	+ 3%	43%	109%	109%	
134	64	Dan River	108	84%	83%	83%	86+ -	39	12%	Geoffry O.	0,20	25	184	78%	100%	104+	- 1%	40%	40%	42%	
274	254	Dana Co.	125	31	35%	35%	35%	35	27%	GianPC	20	21	146	14%	14%	14%	- 1%	34%	34%	34%	
486	354	Dart Ind.	300	48	47%	46%	46%	45	153	Gidd Lewis	9,1	25	234	23%	22%	22%	- 1%	1%	1%	1%	
523	41	Dart Ind. pt. 2	14	51%	51%	51%	51 -	34	24	GidHill	0,09	2	214	14%	13%	13%	- 1%	57	57	57	
2144	151	Dayco	114	17	19%	19%	19%	19%	50%	Gilbert	Flex	15	26	29%	28%	28%	28%	- 1%	10%	10%	
274	143	Daylin	24	27	27%	26%	25%	25%	45%	Gilber Br	T	17	314	31%	31%	30%	- 1%	46	46	46	
414	24	DaylinHud	50	77	361	374	361	37%	22%	Giltz Inc	108	25	14	14%	14	14%	14%	47	47	47	
274	224	DaylinPL	1,26	50	84	85%	85%	85%	85%	GlenAld	.108	21	104	10%	10%	10%	10%	56%	56%	56%	
50	50	DPL pib 3,75	53	240	53	53	53	53	11	Global Marin	38	38	164	16%	16%	16%	- 1%	33%	33%	33%	
504	51	DPLpfc 2,93	240	55%	55%	55%	55%	55%	12	Globe Un	.40	9	276	27%	27%	27%	- 1%	32%	32%	32%	
105	9,14	DPLpfd 7,48	250	121	121	121	121	121	16%	GoldWt Fin	7	7	14%	14%	14%	14%	- 1%	11	11	11	
549	33%	Dpre Co 2	115	51%	51%	51%	51	51	14	Goodrich	11	11	22	21%	21%	21%	- 1%	21%	21%	21%	
227	165	DelMar P.	1,12	51	18%	18%	18%	18%	28%	GarJewlyA	.24	12	274	27%	27%	27%	- 1%	34%	34%	34%	
291	214	Del Monte	1,10	25	26%	26%	25%	25%	46	Gaudinc	1,48	42	244	44%	44%	44%	- 1%	32%	32%	32%	
517	33%	Delta Air	50	24	48%	48%	48%	48%	35%	Grace	1,50	109	27%	29%	29%	29%	- 1%	21%	21%	21%	
84	45	DeltaK Inf	112	59%	59%	59%	59%	59%	27	GranMy	.50	57	174	17%	17%	17%	- 1%	34%	34%	34%	
354	22	Daltex Int	4	71%	71%	71%	71%	71%	33	GranU	.00	38	20%	20%	20%	20%	- 1%	25%	25%	25%	
291	194	DannMig	.40	108	34%	34%	34%	34%	46%	GranVit	.50	52	48%	48%	48%	48%	- 1%	15	15	15	
121	41	DannMig,pt.1	114	114	114	114	114	114	40%	GrayDrg	1,25	15	374	37%	37%	37%	- 1%	17	17	17	
541	244	DannyRst	.04	24	33%	33%	33%	33%	35%	GRT A&P	.30	254	22	22	21%	21%	- 1%	28%	28%	28%	
73	44	Dereco pt A	1	63%	63%	63%	63%	63%	20%	GRILDr	1,20	2	294	29%	29%	29%	- 1%	25%	25%	25%	
73	45%	Dareco pt B	2	63%	63%	63%	63%	63%	12	GINorion	.19	24	9%	9%	9%	9%	- 1%	11%	11%	11%	
229	191	Darsolene	.40	3	22%	22%	22%	22%	33%	GINON	.40	15	47%	47%	47%	47%	- 1%	11%	11%	11%	
133	92%	Dat Ed	1,40	12	21%	21%	21%	21%	28%	GINN pf	.40	1	274	27%	27%	27%	- 1%	11%	11%	11%	
73	79	Dat Ed pf 7,67	240	103	103	103	103	103	15%	GINN pfA	.40	6	12%	13%	13%	13%	- 1%	11%	11%	11%	
22	154	Dexter	24	83%	83%	83%	83%	83%	31%	GI West Fpl	.467	28	284	27%	27%	27%	- 1%	12%	12%	12%	
104%	13	DiFinan	.50	11	19%	19%	19%	19%	34%	Gi Wn Unit	.47	16%	16%	16%	16%	- 1%	12%	12%	12%		
47	36	Diamond	.40	62	39%	40%	39%	40%	10%	Gi Wash Inv	.27	45%	45%	45%	45%	- 1%	12%	12%	12%		
164	164	Diamond Sham	29	19%	19%	19%	19%	19%	28%	Gi Giant	.36	71	23%	23%	23%	23%	- 1%	12%	12%	12%	
364	274	Da Sh pfC 2	1	31%	31%	31%	31%	31%	44%	Gi Shos	.20	50	47%	47%	47%	47%	- 1%	12%	12%	12%	
192	151	Dals pf D1,23	20	16%	16%	16%	16%	16%	25%	Greyhound	1	21	21%	21%	21%	21%	- 1%	12%	12%	12%	
12%	6	Daphone	3	51%	51%	51%	51%	51%	10%	Greyhund wt	.51	7%	7%	7%	7%	- 1%	12%	12%	12%		
554	45	Dileboid	.43	35	52%	52%	52%	52%	52%	45%	Grolier	.91	51	22%	23%	23%	23%	- 1%	12%	12%	12%
174	124	DIGIorg	.40	21	15%	15%	15%	15%	24%	GrummanCp	.7	329	15%	15%	15%	15%	- 1%	12%	12%	12%	
82	52	Digital Equip	33	76%	77%	76%	76%	76%	46%	GrumHl	.452	26	41%	41%	41%	41%	- 1%	12%	12%	12%	
173	91%	Dillingham	.40	54	17%	17%	17%	17%	49%	GiftHd	.29	25%	25%	25%	25%	- 1%	12%	12%	12%		
173	19%	Dilling pf A,2	2	27%	27%	27%	27%	27%	112%	GIIMON	.284	51	108%	108%	108%	108%	- 1%	12%	12%	12%	
143	77	Disney	.70b	125	128%	125	125	125	125	Gulf Oil	1,50	51	29	29	28%	28%	- 1%	12%	12%	12%	
25	29%	Dist Seag	3	33%	34%	34%	34%	34%	19%	Gulf Resce	.43	54%	54%	54%	54%	- 1%	12%	12%	12%		
141%	34%	DiversInd	36	105	81%	81%	81%	81%	22%	GuRRes	.01,20	4	8%	9%	9%	9%	- 1%	12%	12%	12%	
224	22%	DIVMtg	.75c	105	81%	81%	81%	81%	22%	GuRRes	.1,00	20	14%	14%	14%	14%	- 1%	12%	12%	12%	
224	22%	DPepper	.40	45	41%	40%	40%	40%	22%	GuSfUlf	.1,34	85	21%	21%	21%	21%	- 1%	12%	12%	12%	
73%	47%	DomeMns	.83	54	51%	51%	51%	51%	54%	GuSfUf	.40	240	61	61	61	61	- 1%	12%	12%	12%	
26%	71%	DomFnd	.47g	65	9%	9%	9%	9%	51	GuT Wh	.60	2003	28%	28%	28%	28%	- 1%	12%	12%	12%	
55%	18%	Donnelley	.44	161	23%	23%	23%	23%	23%	GuWlf	.108	108	8%	8%	8%	8%	- 1%	12%	12%	12%	
55%	61%	Doric Cpc	.32	20	21%	22%	21%	21%	21%	GuWlf	.3,50	3	118%	118%	118%	118%	- 1%	12%	12%	12%	
18%	81%	Dorr Oliver	2	14	14	14	14	14	52%	GuWlf	.3,57	4	58%	58%	58%	58%	- 1%	12%	12%	12%	
12%	12%	Dorsay	.10	44	16%	16%	16%	16%	52%	Gulton Ind	107	8%	8%	8%	8%	- 1%	12%	12%	12%		
56%	56%	Dover Cpc	.75	54	54%	55%	55%	55%	55%	HackWet	2,28	3	35%	35%	35%	35%	- 1%	12%	12%	12%	
9%	61%	DowChm	1,80	65	70%	70%	70%	70%	70%	Hall Pr	1,0,00	13	37%	38%	37%	37%	- 1%	12%	12%	12%	
49	22%	DPPF Inc	56	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	44	Hallur	1,05	79	77%	77%	77%	77%	- 1%	12%	12%	12%	
274	22%	DriveCo	1,40	114	29%	30%	30%	30%	30%	Hamm Wat	1	9	4%	4%	4%	4%	- 1%	12%	12%	12%	
44%	31%	Dress pf 2,20	7	38%	38%	38%	38%	38%	44%	Hammond Pap	.1	11	20%	20%	20%	20%	- 1%	12%	12%	12%	
28%	28%	Dress pf 2,20	3	34%	34%	34%	34%	34%	44%	Hand Mnn	.40	41	10%	10%	10%	10%	- 1%	12%	12%	12%	
37%	23%	Dreyfus Co	1	7	24%	25%	26%	26%	26%	44%	Hand Mnn	.22	110	14%	14%	14%	14%	- 1%	12%	12%	12%
20%	22%	Drexel Pw	1,42	223	23%	23%	23%	23%	23%	44%	Hanes Cp	.50	13	16%	16%	16%	16%	- 1%	12%	12%	12%
174	103	Drexel Pw	.70	2120	112%	112%	112%	112%	112%	44%	Hanes M	.1,30	65	45%	45%	45%	45%	- 1%	12%	12%	12%
104%	104%	Drexel Pw,20	2350	97%	107%	107%	107%	107%	107%	45%	Harcourt	1	2	39	39%	39%	39%	- 1%	12%	12%	12%
63%	91%	Dubro	1	98	98	98	98	98	45%	Harris Int	.1	24	25%	25%	25%	25%	- 1%	12%	12%	12%	
45%	16%	Dubro D1,20	24	68	68%	67%	67%	67%	67%	45%	Harris Cp	1	6	21%	21%	21%	21%	- 1%	12%	12%	12%
12%	12%	Duplant Jif	121	22%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	45%	HartSmrx	.15	25	12%	12%	12%	12%	- 1%	12%	12%	12%
77%	77%	DuPont	59	61	74%	145%	144%	144%	144%	22%	22%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	- 1%	12%	12%	12%	
55%	55%	DuPont pf,50	2	70	70%	70%	70%	70%	70%	22%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	- 1%	12%	12%	12%	
22%	22%	Dq Lj	1,66	3	50%	50%	50%	50%	50%	22%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	- 1%	12%	12%	12%	
22%	22%	Dq Lj,4,51p,67	248	28%	28%	28%	28%	28%	28%	22%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	- 1%	12%	12%	12%	
16%	9%	Dymo Ind	16	17%	14	17%	17%	17%	17%	22%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	- 1%	12%	12%	12%	
15%	5%	Dymen Am	64	8	8%	8%	8%	8%	8%	22%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	- 1%	12%	12%	12%	
200	21	EaglePic	.96	8	26%	26%	26%	26%	26%	22%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	- 1%	12%	12%	12%	
24	123%	Esco Cap	.50	31	16%	16%	16%	16%	16%	21%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	- 1%	12%	12%	12%	
280%	14%	Esel	1,11	16	16	16	16	16	21%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	- 1%	12%	12%	12%		
E										H							M				

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Troryopt	8	260	70	70	70	70
Dermott	1	118	36½	36½	36	36
Donalds		97	75½	76½	75	75½

PEANUTS



R.C.



EILEEN



BEETLE BAILEY



MISS PEACH



BUZ SAWYER



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

When the diagrammed deal was played in Britain in a fall match between a home team and a Precision Club touring team that included Italian experts Benito Garozzo and Giorgio Belladonna, the home team was leading in the session by one point with one lead of the spade jack. This was won with the ace in dummy, and the heart nine was run around to West's king. He continued with spades, and South won and persevered with hearts.

When East won with the heart ace he could see that the spade suit was a lost cause since he had no entry. He therefore shifted to the diamond nine, the suit his partner had bid. The play of the ten, jack and ace improved South's position, and after he took three heart winners and a spade winner the position was this:

NORTH			
♦ A	—	—	—
♦ 9	—	—	—
♦ 8	—	—	—
♦ KQ9	—	—	—
WEST			
♦ —	—	—	—
♦ —	—	—	—
♦ —	—	—	—
♦ —	—	—	—
EAST			
♦ —	—	—	—
♦ —	—	—	—
♦ —	—	—	—
♦ —	—	—	—
SOUTH			
♦ —	—	—	—
♦ —	—	—	—
♦ —	—	—	—
♦ —	—	—	—

The club two was led and West had to duck. A diamond lead then forced him to surrender the last trick to dummy.

NORTH			
♦ A4	—	—	—
♦ 953	—	—	—
♦ A52	—	—	—
♦ K963	—	—	—
WEST (D)			
♦ J92	—	—	—
♦ K52	—	—	—
♦ K175	—	—	—
♦ AJ7	—	—	—
EAST			
♦ 10853	—	—	—
♦ Q52	—	—	—
♦ A7	—	—	—
♦ 96	—	—	—
♦ 10854	—	—	—
SOUTH			
♦ KQ7	—	—	—
♦ QJ1086	—	—	—
♦ 6	—	—	—
♦ 1043	—	—	—
♦ 2	—	—	—

The club two was led and West had to duck. A diamond lead then forced him to surrender the last trick to dummy.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

DRUM POUTY TROT
INTA CONGA CHIVAS
STAN ARCHIMEDES
CASSETTE LOSERS
FACSIMILE

IMPISH NOKES ALP
VALETTA RANGEL SLUR
ORAL TUBES TOME
RIND ORLY ZINGSY

YETZ FRAUHENGES
PARLEYING ASSURE MERCIFUL
BUTTONHOLE EASE BEAUTY TOOLS STEM
EDGY SINS TADS

East and West were vulnerable. The bidding:

West North East South

1 ♦ 2 ♠ Pass 2 ♡

Pass 3 ♢ Pass 3 N.T.

Pass Pass Pass

West led the spade jack.

The club two was led and West had to duck. A diamond lead then forced him to surrender the last trick to dummy.

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On Cowboys for Super Bowl**Miami Receives Presidential Report**

From Wire Dispatches

MIAMI, Jan. 3.—Don Shula, coach of the Super Bowl-bound Miami Dolphins, received a special report on his next opposition at 1:30 this morning. It was from President Nixon.

"He alerted me that the Cowboys were a great football team," said Shula. "But the president said Shula. "But the President pass to Paul Warfield would go against Dallas."

Shula was wide awake anyway. He had stayed up to watch a television replay of the Dolphins' 21-0 smashing of the Baltimore Colts yesterday and got only three hours sleep before attending a 7 a.m. mass today.

"Mr. Nixon said he didn't get a chance to see the whole game Sunday," Shula related later at the Dolphin training camp. "He talked technical football and asked me to re-create Dick Anderson's 62-yard interception return."

The Nixon-Shula wee-hours conversation lasted about 10 minutes. The President had also called the Dolphin coach a week earlier to congratulate him on a first-round victory at Kansas City.

"I think he said it would be impossible for him to make the Super Bowl in New Orleans," Shula said. "He also warned that Dallas had a pretty fair coach in Tom Landry."

The Dallas-Miami battle in the Super Bowl will be Jan. 16 in New Orleans' 60,000-seat Tulane Stadium.

By midday today, Shula had viewed Anderson's return in person, on TV and in wide-angle coaching films.

Dallas Proves Efficiently Dull

By Red Smith

IRVING, Texas, Jan. 3 (NYT).—The Dallas Cowboys, who lost the shabbiest Super Bowl game ever played last January, won the chance to do it again when they beat the San Francisco 49ers yesterday afternoon in as dull a championship struggle as the National Football League has presented.

It was the sort of entertainment that can make millions of fans for roller derby. But, at least, they had a nice day for it.

Dazzling sunshine shone through the hole in the roof of Texas Stadium, a \$25-million blister on the plains here about seven miles from downtown Dallas and approximately halfway between

That had to be one of the greatest, most exciting plays of all time," Shula said, still shaking his head in disbelief. "It was a classic. You don't teach blocking like that."

The game film showed six Dallas knocking Colts to the turf. Safety Jake Scott made one at the Miami 45-yard line to get it rolling. Linebacker Mike Tolentino dropped another at the Baltimore 48, cornerback Tim Foley another at the 25, linebacker Doug Swift forced his man at the 24, Bill Stanfill got a Colt at the 15 and

tackle Bob Heinz continued the wipeout at the nine.

Stanfill, on the ground after his block, applauded as Anderson zig-zagged into the end zone for the touchdown that made it 14-0 in the third period.

"Aggressiveness, desire and justis have covered up any inexperience in our defense," Shula said.

Shula received his first sign that the Dolphins would have a good day yesterday even before the game started. When a rainbow formed over the Orange Bowl

following a pregame shower, one end hopped over where the Dolphins were standing.

"When we saw the rainbow," Shula said yesterday, "we thought it was going to be our day."

He was right, for moments later, Dolphin quarterback Bob Griese collaborated with sleek wide receiver Paul Warfield on a 75-yard pass play which shocked the Colt defense.

On the play, Griese fooled the Colts' zone defense with a fake handoff.

In those moments of hesitation by Rich Volk, the Colt safetyman, Warfield streaked past Rex Kern, the Colts' rookie cornerback. By the time Volk realized Griese was passing, Warfield was in the clear at midfield.

Midway in the final quarter, Larry Csonka rammed through the Colts' defense for a five-yard touchdown after Griese and Warfield had combined for another long pass for a 50-yard gain.

Meanwhile, the Dolphin defense, although on the field about twice as long as their offensive teammates, eradicated the Colt offense. Without his leading runner, Norm Balisch, and with Tom Matte limited by a knee ailment, the 28-year-old John Unitas, who has lived by the pass, died by it.

Unitas threw 36 passes and completed 20 for 224 yards, but three were intercepted.

By comparison, Griese, the cool Dolphin quarterback, threw only eight passes. But in four completions produced 158 yards, nearly a 40-yard average. Warfield, alone, accounted for 125 yards with his two receptions that shattered the Colts' renowned zone defense.

The victory assured each Dolphin of a minimum of \$16,000 in bonus money—\$2,500 as AFC champion, plus either \$15,000 as the Super Bowl winners, or \$7,500 as losers. The Colts were consolidated yesterday with \$5,000 apiece, a letdown from their Super Bowl riches last year.

Wrong Choice

This entitles the Cowboys to meet Miami, the American Conference champions, in New Orleans two weeks from yesterday for \$15,000 a man and the supremacy of humankind. Before the result of the Dolphin-Colt game was known, Bob Lilly, their admirable defensive tackle, was asked whether he'd prefer to play against Baltimore, which beat Dallas last year, or Miami.

Lilly chose the Colts because, he said, critics "sort of ridiculed us last year. I'd like to go down there so we could laugh in everybody's face." But, alas, that won't happen.

At those prices, you'd think the patrons were entitled to a match featuring Christians versus Jews but the closest approach to that was the spectacle of Cedric Hardman clutching Roger Staubach by the eyeballs and plucking him off his feet like Lyndon B. Johnson lifting a beagle by the ears. Among yesterday's witnesses, by the way, were Lee

Rozelle Says Owners in NFL Pass Lie Tests on Gambling

NEW YORK, Jan. 3 (UPI).—Commissioner Pete Rozelle of the National Football League disclosed yesterday that he has given no detector tests to club owners in regard to gambling on professional football games but found no wrongdoing.

Rozelle, who has previously fined and suspended players after they took lie detector tests for gambling, said on a television interview that the tests established that the owners had not gambled on pro games.

"If an owner were proven guilty of gambling," Rozelle said, "according to the league rules, he would be expelled from the NFL."

Rozelle repeated his opposition to expansion of off-track betting to include all-sports, especially football where wagering is considered widespread.

"No amount of money given to the football teams, et cetera, could justify legalizing betting on football games," Rozelle said. "As things stand now you have the states in partnership with the tracks. Would that mean the states could give unregulated tests and other things like that to athletes?"

Rozelle admitted that some pro football players probably take "greenies" or "pep pills" before games but said the practice is "not widespread."

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HAVING PULL—Cowboy Bob Lilly pulls down 49ers' quarterback John Brodie for a six-yard loss in the second quarter. Larry Cole, on right, is about to give his teammate a little help while San Francisco's Randy Beisler, No. 65, just looks on.

Where Does Nebraska Go Now?

By Neil Amdur

MIAMI, Jan. 3 (NYT).—Basking in the glow of what he termed "the biggest win of my career," Bob Devaney was asked about his future plans as football coach at the University of Nebraska.

"I'm goin' fishing," Devaney said, after the Cornhuskers had crushed Alabama, 38-6, Saturday night in the 38th and most one-sided Orange Bowl game in 18 years.

"Fishing" for what? a newsman inquired teasingly in tones barely discernible above the noise in the happy Nebraska dressing room.

Realistically, Devaney has done it all in college football. He is the game's most successful coach, has consecutive national titles, a 23-game victory string and the good fortune to direct what may become known as "the most complete college team ever."

Paul (Bear) Bryant, the Alabama coach, who outfoxed Devaney in their two previous major bowl meetings, was convinced that this Nebraska team deserved superlativity billing.

Fishin' Factors

"I surely think they are one of the greatest, if not the greatest team I've ever seen," said Bryant, whose career as a player and coach has spanned almost four decades. The 22-0 all-time deficit and 33-point final spread were the worst defeats since Bryant returned to his alma mater.

In assessing Nebraska's place in a college football hall of fame, certain factors should be considered:

• No team won with such ease against such quality competition (Oregon, Minnesota, Colorado, Iowa State, Oklahoma, Alabama).

• The Cornhuskers were as strong and efficient on offense as they were on defense, the epitome of what a two-platoon team should represent.

• They displayed diversified striking power with the presence of Johnny Rodgers, whose 77-yard punt return sealed Bama's fate in the first quarter.

• None of the great college teams in the past—Ohio State '68, Texas '68, Alabama '61, Oklahoma '56 or the Army and Notre Dame teams of the forties under Earl (Red) Blaik and Frank Leahy could advertise such balance, depth and versatility.

• Whether he decides to accept possible pro offers from Denver or Chicago (areas he is familiar with from previous coaching jobs) could depend on how much money and authority can be made available.

At 56 years old, two years younger than Bryant, Devaney may be above another extensive challenge, after this season and last night. However, it would seem that he has climbed college football's Everest.

The lure of Lincoln for such

talented out-of-state all-Americans as Rich Glover (New Jersey), Jerry Jacobson (South Dakota), Jerry Tagge (Wisconsin), and Willie Harper (Ohio) is understandable.

Devaney is more secure at Nebraska than any state official and certainly more well known than either the governor or the state or chancellor of the university.

Whether he decides to accept possible pro offers from Denver or Chicago (areas he is familiar with from previous coaching jobs) could depend on how much money and authority can be made available.

For the moment, supergirl and Miss Macchi are alone at the top. The 25 World Cup points she picked up today gave the French girl 100 points after five events in the 21-race series and a 10-point lead over Miss Proell.

Jacqueline Rourier of France, who picked up 60 points in three downhill races to be third, fell today.

Miss Proell, watching Miss Macchi make the winning run, did not seem disappointed and said, "I was beginning to think there wasn't going to be any competition." Then to show that she wasn't very worried, she said that her race was marred by a few mistakes which can happen to even supergirl, but that she knows that they won't happen very often.

The 5-foot-7-inch French lass was second in the cup two seasons back, but last season, affected by the death of her brother from leukemia, slipped to fifth. An excellent giant slalom and downhill, she gained much confidence two weeks ago by winning a special slalom.

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The course, through 6° gates with a vertical drop of 303 meters, was slow and tiring. Miss Macchi said it was easy. That there was a course at all was the result of three days of hard work by a crew of 100 men, who had to dig up more than 50,000 cubic feet of snow to cover it. The grass is still green on the mountains across the valley from the course.

Miss Rosewall's Grand Slam hopes look bleak unless the International Lawn Tennis Federation and the World Championship Tennis professional group can resolve their differences. The ILTF has banned all WCT players from competing in tournaments recognized by the federation because of a dispute with the professional group over financial guarantees.

Rosewall's victory was his fourth in the Australian championships. He won in 1963, 1955 and 1971.

Rosewall and Owen Davidson won the men's doubles title when they beat Geoff Masters and Ross Case, 3-6, 7-6, 6-2 in an all-Australian final.

In another all-Australian final, Kerry Harris and Helen Gourlay beat Karen Krantzsch and Pat Coleman, 6-0, 6-4 to win the women's doubles title.

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French Girl 1st In Slalom**Miss Macchi Also Adds to Cup Lead**

By

Art Buchwald

The State of Humor

WASHINGTON.—My fellow Americans,

I am happy to report to you today on the State of Humor in the United States. Nineteen-seventy-one was a watershed year for humor in this country.

The GNL (Gross National Laughter) in America rose by 32 percent. Most of this could be attributed to the Good News-Bad News jokes, which picked up in the last quarter of the year.

There was a marked drop-off in Polish and Italian jokes, and Buchwald they will probably be recycled and aimed at another ethnic group.

Politically, 1971 was not a great year for humor, but you could call it a good year. Spiro Agnew, Martha Mitchell and Henry Kissinger provided 74.3 percent of the political humor, with President Nixon accounting for only 10 percent.

Former President Johnson, former Vice-President Hubert Humphrey and Sen. Edward Kennedy were responsible for less than 5 percent of the political laughs.

I am sorry to report there was not one joke made at the expense of Senators Muskie, Mc-

Govern and Jackson during the entire year, though heaven knows their staffs tried.

New York was still the biggest joke as far as a city went, and most of the credit for this can go solely to the efforts made by Mayor John Lindsay.

Los Angeles came in second, but no one has laughed at Chicago since the Democratic National Convention.

TV football was one of the main sources of family humor, though very few women laughed about it. Howard Cosell became the Comedian of the Year, accounting for an amazing 65.5 percent of the laughs on television, thanks to his two straight men, Don Meredith and Frank Gifford.

College students were laughing more in 1971 than in 1970, but youth on the whole contributed very little to the Gross National Laughter factor in the country.

Youth was also responsible for cutting down laughter among adults, mainly because it was impossible for grownups to laugh when their children were in the same room. ***

What do I predict for 1972? Since it is a presidential election year, we can expect an escalation in political humor. Every candidate will be obligated to warm up his audiences with good, homely, self-deprecating jokes which will show what a good guy he is.

This humor, which comes painfully to every one of the presidential candidates in both parties, could put the country into a humor recession which it may not get out of until 1976.

We can expect a tremendous number of Chinese jokes just before and just after President Nixon's visit to Peking, most of them having to do with the President's laundry.

We can look forward to the same amount of production of Jackie Onassis jokes, wage-price freeze jokes, American dollar jokes and married priest jokes.

As for new jokes, we have to wait for President Nixon's State-of-the-Union message later this month.

But I am very bullish about humor for 1972, mainly because I feel that if Americans could laugh after what they have been through during the past 13 months, they can laugh at anything, anytime.

There are other consequences.

The sporting goods industry credited the program with helping its sales when it evaluated its international fair in Cologne.

The women's clothing industry reports (without linking it to Trimm Dich) that Germany's women have better figures than they did ten years ago. Not every woman has reached a desirable 36-24-36, it reported, but the average hips are half-inch smaller, and busts are a half-inch larger.

Trimm Dich, of course, would like to do its part in improving figures, but its major emphasis has been on health.

Doctors in the emergency ward of Rome's San Camillo Hospital

Licensing of Trimm for ad-

vertising (cigarettes and liquor—but not beer—excluded) has brought in 350,000 marks this year (1971), which went to pay administrative costs, salaries and the costs of preparing advertisements.

Dr. Harald Mellerowitsch told a Trimm Dich news conference in

Frankfurt some months ago that the cost of illness in Germany—insurance, early retirements, lost work and care of the sick—has been rising for decades, and may have reached 30 billion marks.

In 1967, he said, citing government figures, 43 percent of all deaths were attributable to heart

disease. "Everyone," he said, "can do much to keep his heart healthy."

In an effort to provide more opportunity for exercising, the sport federation has tried to get employers to agree that their employees can exercise during their work breaks.

Play

"We say," said Mr. Bellmer, "that everyone who has a chance during his work breaks to eat or smoke should be able to play football." About 50 companies have so far agreed and they provide space for soccer and other sports. But other companies that have no objection to the program aren't convinced they should pay for the play equipment.

Next year the federation will change the emphasis of its advertising, which is dominated by newspapers, magazines and the state radio and television stations and augmented with brochures, placards and matchbooks paid for by the corporations.

Instead of just urging people to hike, swim, play soccer, skip rope or ride their bicycles again, the campaign will concentrate on their free time—weekends, holidays and vacations.

Exercise shouldn't be done only for medical reasons, Mr. Bellmer said; it should be pleasant and fun."

Original plans were to continue Trimm Dich until the end of 1973, but it is going well now and Mr. Bellmer thinks it will continue, perhaps under another name.

"It would be dumb to cut it off," he said.

PEOPLE: Fashion Foundation Hedges on 1972

"Clothes make the man,"

there are going to be a few changes around Washington this year.

The Fashion Foundation of America, getting in early (or late) on the rush to promulgate the year's "best," "worst," or

what have you, has dropped both President Nixon and Vice-President Agnew from its ratings of the best-dressed men in 16 categories, but added Secretary of the Treasury John E. Connally atop the "statesman" list, replacing his boss.

On the other hand, presidential side Henry Kissinger joined the dudes, nudging Spiro out of the "government" category and setting in motion another round of speculation on the Republican election ticket.

Meanwhile, Aristotle Onassis, a Democrat-by-marriage, tops the "international society" list—which should surprise nobody privy to the picture at right which accompanied the wire-agency story on the whole fiasco. Ari, successor to the likes of the Duke of Windsor and the Earl of Snowden, shows "an affinity for simplicity," says the Foundation, while Kissinger is "a quiet man fashionwise, a feature which tends to find him most attractive to women."

Others on the best-dressed list, with categories in parentheses: Muhammad Ali (sports), TV commentator Walter Cronkite (communications), New York City Police Commissioner Patrick Murphy (lawman), TV personality Johnny Carson (television), producer David Merrick (screen), St. Paul (minister), Mayor Charles McCarty (civil affairs), American Airlines vice-president Walter Rauscher (transportation), Bert Pulitzer (business), the Tanya Hawaii Corp.'s Bertrand Guichon (commerce), Spinola's Restaurant owner Van Rapoport (host), orchestra leader Leo Slezak (music), Marketing Concepts president Ervin Brabeck (marketing) and Schenley's Christopher barrel (promotion).

Aristotle Onassis



man clad only in a mini-skirt twice in the last five days. But speculation mounted today that "he" was really a "he" after Steve Patapoff, owner of a Fonda hotel, said an Englishman has been missing on the treeless plain for about 15 months since arriving by bus from Perth. "I found his travelling bag containing papers and clothes in desolate country about seven miles from here," he said.

* * *

The issue: Are geese watchdogs? No, said Phoenix, Ariz., magistrate Haynel B. Daniels, ordering Harry Wimberg to control them within 60 days or go to jail. Yes, said Wimberg, arguing that his geese are pets, not fowl, and therefore not subject to a city ordinance that requires 10,000 square feet of land to own fowl. Wimberg has 6,400 square feet of land, and Daniels' order gives him 60 days to get more land or get rid of the geese. "If I were raising these for commercial purposes, I could see some opposition," Wimberg said at a recent hearing. "But I testified these were pets and were used as watchdogs." You do not use geese as watchdogs," snorted Daniels. "That is ridiculous. If he wants a watchdog, then he should get a dog." Wimberg said he would appeal.

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Songs by Manson Will Be Part of New York Play

NEW YORK, Jan. 3 (NYT)—A new play, "23 Years," containing two songs by Charles M. Manson, under sentence of death for the murder of Sharon Tate and six other persons, is scheduled to open tomorrow at the Off-Broadway Stage 73, under the sponsorship of Jeff Berlin in association with the Manhattan Theater Club, Inc. Mr. Berlin's most recent production was "The Me Nobody Knows."

Robert Sickerling, formerly director of Chicago's Hull House Theater, wrote the play. The author said that he developed it from a variety of sources: his own research, courtroom transcripts of the Manson trial, fictional episodes drawn from accounts of various members of the Manson "family" and improvisational exercises by members of the Manhattan Theater Club, a nonprofit performing arts group.

The Manson songs, "Far Far Down Arkansas" and "Garbage Dump," were written before his murder conviction. Mr. Sickerling negotiated for the two songs about a year ago. Manson learned to play the guitar and write songs during the time he spent in prison for other crimes. Mr. Sickerling said.

'Applause' Silenced

CHICAGO, Jan. 3 (AP)—"Applause," which stars Lauren Bacall, failed to open in Chicago because the sound system at the Chicago Opera House failed. Some 2,200 members of the audience left after the first act and were refunding their money. "This has never happened to me in 35 years of show business," producer Joseph Kinnear said. "I could cry."

Licensing of Trimm for ad-

Faced with this sort of problem, the federation launched Trimm Dich in mid-1969.

Results are not known yet, but the federation reports its membership increased by 678,000 men and women during 1970—the greatest jump in its 20-year history.

Steven million of Germany's 60 million inhabitants are now

members.

Karol Bellmer, chief spokesman for the federation, said that increasing membership is not the main goal of Trimm Dich, and that a too-rapid increase cannot in fact be absorbed.

There are other consequences.

The sporting goods industry credited the program with helping its sales when it evaluated its international fair in Cologne.

The women's clothing industry suffered in 1971 due to Trimm Dich's success.

The physical fitness exponent, known here for years as "Mister Okay," was knocked unconscious last Saturday when he hit the water in his 60-foot dive.

It was his 53rd dive from the bridge, and he had said that it would be his last.

Doctors in the emergency ward of Rome's San Camillo Hospital

was unable to use his arms and his breathing became difficult. He was rushed to hospital despite his objections.

As usual on New Year's Day a crowd of Romans gathered on Bridge and watched the aging, but still robust, Belgian strip to his swimming shorts and dive.

But this time he was off balance and hit the water on his side. Police in a river patrol boat pulled him out unconscious. He was revived with artificial respiration and insisted on going home. But by evening he still

was unable to use his arms and his breathing became difficult. He was rushed to hospital despite his objections.

Last year, he was fined \$68 for violating laws against swimming in the polluted river and jumping off a bridge. A city official intervened and paid the fine for him.

This year, Mr. de Sonay's wife said, the river police boat was not there just to pull him out of the Tiber, but to fine him again.

This time, for a repeated offense, the fine could be as high as \$510.

Belgian Made Leap Annually 53 Years

Man, 75, Gravely Ill After Tiber Dive

ROME, Jan. 3 (AP)—Rik de Sonay, a 75-year-old Belgian who celebrated each New Year's Day by diving from a Roman bridge into the Tiber, was in serious condition today from injuries suffered in this year's plunge.

The physical fitness exponent, known here for years as "Mister Okay," was knocked unconscious last Saturday when he hit the water in his 60-foot dive.

It was his 53rd dive from the bridge, and he had said that it would be his last.

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